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Bombay.

J11

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

**JUPITER  
GENERAL**

has branches and agen-  
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## Between Soviet Push & Nazi Pull

### 'Common Front' Between Centre And Provinces

#### MAXWELL STRESSES NEED FOR COLLABORATION

#### But Popular Ministers Speak Out Their Mind On Central Government's Policy

(From our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 25.

Considerable constitutional significance attaches to the Home Ministers' Conference which opened to-day particularly to the speech of Sir R. M. Maxwell Home Member of the Govt. of India which was largely a plea for what he called "common front".

Two important aspects of the constitutional problem arising from the advent of Provincial Autonomy were stressed by him, firstly, the need for provinces to take counsel together, in order to evolve a common policy to strengthen the hands of all, and secondly, the relation between the centre and the provinces.

It has often been asked "are provinces to remain in formal isolation or build up a machinery for co-ordination of policy and practice by common consent, as a necessary means to the maintenance of unity of the country?"

This is fairly a simple task which the Conference may not find much difficulty in tackling; but many ticklish problems are raised by the question of proper relation between the centre and the provinces.

Sir R. M. Maxwell pointed out in connection with war preparations, how even Defence Department's work had provincial aspects, and how, therefore it was necessary to provide for central co-ordination. He laid stress on the interdependence between the Centre and the Provinces which actually made it difficult to lay down hard and fast rule between their respective responsibilities. He also urged the necessity for collaboration as regards legislation on subjects in the concurrent list.

**MINISTERS DISSATISFIED**  
I am afraid, however, some Ministers are not quite satisfied with the present position. They object to the presence of the Central Government's police officers in provinces and ask whether the Provincial police cannot be trusted to carry out duties which are at present done by the Central Government's Officers within their own territories. Secondly, they say that if it is necessary for the provinces to take counsel together on their problems difficulties and dangers, is it not even more necessary for the centre and the provinces to secure an understanding on All-India matters like, the Defence Policy, Ratio question, Trade agreements and so on. It may be remembered that often it has been complained in the Assembly, that instead of consulting provincial governments on these matters and framing their policies on the basis of common consent, the Government of India has taken its own line in many important matters, particularly on questions like determination of Defence policy, negotiations with Status on Federation the conclusion of Indo-British Trade Agreement so on.

The importance of the Conference arises from the fact that it may help to produce suitable conventions for achieving unity and uniformity in this matter. Experience has shown that isolation is bad for both, and just as no province can stand completely alone it is necessary that the Centre should try to collaborate with provinces in taking decisions on important All-India questions and not raise the plea that they are not concerned with Provincial Governments.

#### Maxwell On Need For Collaboration

SIMLA, May 25.

"In so far as a common policy can be agreed upon in regard to problems of Law and Order, it will immensely strengthen the hands of any local Executive in dealing with its own situations. And whatever the policy may be, the maintenance of certain standards of efficiency in Police administration is not in the main a matter of politics, but is rather a part of the ordinary business of Government, in which a measure of uniformity can be secured," observed Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member with the Government of India, opening the Conference of Home Ministers to-day.

Sir Reginald stated: In the administration of the Home Department subjects, it will, I think, readily be agreed that a certain standard of uniformity throughout India is essential. The Provinces, autonomous though they may now be in regard to most of these matters, have inherited a more or less uniform system established under the central direction and control, and the fact that India as a whole, has become accustomed to enjoy and rely upon very similar standard in such matters as police protection of public security and prevention and punishment of crime, has, I think, contributed largely to the unity of the country and to public confidence in its institutions."

Continuing, the Home Member said: that apart from the inter-provincial aspect, here was room for development in the relations (Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)



Premier Kher

#### WE MUST CONTROL CENTRAL GOVT.

#### Kher Explains Limits Of Autonomy

HUBLI, May 25.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, was presented with an address by the Sirsi Municipal Council and the local Merchants' Association yesterday. The Mahila Samaj also presented Mr. Kher with an address in Hindustani.

In the course of his reply Mr. Kher thanked the Municipality and the other associations for their assurance to co-operate in furthering the Congress programme, especially in regard to the spread of literacy and the eradication of the drink evil. He added that some of the benevolent critics of the Government failed to realise the limitations of the Government. Provincial finances were lean, chief sources of income such as derived from Industry and Commerce were ultimately controlled by the Central Government.

Mr. Kher proceeded said that until they had control over the Central Government also, Provincial Governments could not have their own way. Mr. Kher then explained the many legislations undertaken by the Government for the regulation of the relations between Capital and Labour, Landlord and Tenant, and Debtor and Creditor. He added that those who followed "The Public Information Series", published by the Government should be in the know of Governmental activities. It was now proposed to publish the same in other regional languages as well. Earlier Mr. Kher was presented with an address by the Harijan youths of the place.

In the evening, Mr. Kher left for Siddapur. He is suffering from a slight touch of cold. He was examined by Major Doran, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.—A. P.

(For Details See Page 8)

#### WHY RECOGNISE CZECHOSLOVAKIA?

#### Germany's "No" To Postal Congress

BUENOS AIRES, May 25.

Because Czechoslovakia is represented at the Postal Union Congress now in session here, the German Delegation has refused to sign the Convention regulating postal matters for the next five years.

The Italian and Hungarian delegations expressed themselves in accord with the German decision which has caused some consternation, as complete agreement on technical matters has been reached by all countries represented at the Congress.—Reuter.

#### BRITISH PROPOSALS

#### Fall Short Of Soviet Plan. But Said To Be Same In Substance

LONDON, May 25.

Although official circles are exceedingly reticent regarding the nature and scope of the latest British proposals to the Soviet, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondence learns that it is believed they will cover firstly, a Mutual Assistance Pact, which will operate in the event of direct aggression upon European territories of any of the three parties. This will be preceded by a tri-partite declaration covering such a menace until a formal pact is concluded;

Secondly, provision for consultation and action in the event of direct aggression upon the territories of any States guaranteed by the three parties. The question, which States will come under the guarantee, has yet to be discussed. It is also gathered that any State which is a victim to aggression, must resist, before the guarantee operates;

Thirdly, there should be consultations between the General Staffs of the Three Parties to ensure the most efficient collaboration, between Air, Sea and Land forces. There seems to be good grounds for believing that any Agreement reached will follow these general lines. Although they do not fully satisfy the original Soviet proposal for full defensive alliance, they would cover practically every direct threat to all the Three Powers, and yet would not constitute a menace to any State that has based its policy on peaceful collaboration.—Reuter.

#### ASSURANCE TO NAZIS

The British Government's view, it is pointed out, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, referring to the German inspired statement, is that all engagements they made or will make shall only be operative in case of an act of aggression threatening the independence of a Sovereign state. Therefore, as long as no such act of aggression is committed these engagements cannot come into play, and there can thus be no question of encirclement. The British Government, on the contrary have consistently urged that outstanding problems should be settled by the method of negotiation, and they remain ready at all times to lend their co-operation to that end.—Reuter.

#### JAPANESE PROTEST TO BRITAIN

TOKYO, May 25.

Japanese Naval Command in Shanghai has vigorously protested to the British authorities regarding an incident in which a British Bluejacket is alleged to have wounded a Japanese officer and an interpreter.

The incident is reported to have occurred when a British Naval Party was landed at Pootung opposite Shanghai to protect a British cotton mill.

The Japanese report says that the British Bluejackets have now evacuated Pootung.—Reuter.

#### CHUNGKING BOMBED FROM ABOVE

CHUNGKING, May 25

Twenty-seven Japanese planes severely bombed the thickly populated lower city of Chungking. Many big fires started. A large Chinese Bank was among the many buildings hit. The number of casualties is not yet known.—Reuter.



Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari.

#### GOVT. OF INDIA'S AGENT IN BURMA

#### Sir T. V. Chari's Appoint- ment Likely

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 25.  
It appears the Madras Government has recommended the name of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari for Government of India's agent in Burma. No definite information is available regarding the Government of India's final choice which will be announced after the Government of Burma's reply is received.

But I gather from talks here the name of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari is likely to have found favour with the Government of India. He retired only recently after a distinguished service in Government of India as Vice Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

#### BR. MILITARY MISSION ARRIVES AT WARSAW

WARSAW, May 25.

A British Military mission comprising two officers has arrived here to discuss certain armaments questions.

It is authoritatively stated that the purpose of the visit is not staff talks.—Reuter.

#### CURFEW ORDER FOR TWO DAYS

#### Fine Imposed On Haifa Arabs

HAIFA, May 25.

A forty-eight hour curfew and a fine of £620 have been imposed on the Arab quarter of Safed following heavy firing in the Jewish District last night.—Reuter.

#### FIGHTING IN INNER MONGOLIA

#### Sino-Japanese Casualties

TOKYO, May 25.

The extent of the recent warfare in Inner Mongolia is shown by a military communiqué declaring that in 78 major encounters between Japanese Troops and Chinese Guerrillas from April 10 to May 20, the Chinese suffered 3,901 dead and 278 were taken prisoners. Japanese casualties were 41 killed and 81 wounded.—Reuter.

#### STOP PRESS

PRINCESS ELIZABETH

LONDON, May 25.

Princess Elizabeth in her room at Buckingham Palace was one of millions of listeners, who heard King's Empire Day broadcast from Winnipeg yesterday.—Reuter.

### Soviet Parliament Meets

#### State Entry Of Stalin And Inner Cabinet: Molotoff To Pronounce On Foreign Policy

MOSCOW, May 25.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL, PROBABLY THE MOST COLOURFUL PARLIAMENT IN EUROPE BEGINS ITS FIRST SESSION FOR 1939 IN THE FORMER COURT'S THRONE ROOM AT KREMLIN TO-NIGHT.

TWELVE-HUNDRED DEPUTIES WILL REPRESENT OVER 10 RACES. RUSSIANS IN KHAKI TUNICS WILL MINGLE WITH SHAWLED PEASANT WOMEN, TURBANED UZBEKS AND TURCOMANS FROM CENTRAL ASIA, SLIT EYED SIBERIAN MONGOLS COSSACK HORSEMEN AND ESKIMOS WEARING REINDEER COATS.

A signal for the proceedings to begin will be the entry of M Stalin and the Inner Cabinet, but M. Stalin is not likely to participate in the debate. An important item on the agenda will be foreign policy, and M. Molotoff is expected to make a statement, whereafter there will be a general debate on the International situation.

M. Molotoff may indicate the cause of M. Litvinoff's resignation. Other subjects for the debate include national defence and third Five Year plan. The session will last a week or ten days.—Reuter.

### National Planning Committee To Meet In Bombay

#### USEFUL DATA AVAILABLE ON INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

#### Suggestions For Economic Development To Be Considered

Special To The "Chronicle"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The National Planning Committee will be meeting in Bombay for about ten days from June 4, to consider the data that has been collected from various Provincial Governments, Indian States, organisations of trades, industries, commerce, labour and agricultural interests as also from individuals regarding the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the economic development of India.

**REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE**

The data has been secured by way of replies to a comprehensive questionnaire that was issued by the Committee in January last. Besides this data, the Committee has also been supplied with memoranda on important subjects connected with industrial development. The National Planning Committee office in Bombay is preparing a comprehensive report based on this data to be placed before the experts who are to meet in Bombay. The Committee will discuss plans for giving effect to the various suggestions for economic development made by Governments, Indian States and other organisations.

**DATA ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Among the Provincial Governments which have answered the questionnaire in detail so far are the Bombay and North-West Frontier Governments. Replies from the other Provincial Governments are expected by the end of this month. The Indian States which have already sent useful data include Baroda, Cochin, Aundh, Khairpur and Cambay. The Universities of Andhra, Allahabad and Dacca have also replied to the questionnaire in detail.

**SUGGESTIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE**

The subjects on which important suggestions have been made by technical experts from many of the Provinces include the manufacture of bicycles and automobiles, production of heavy chemicals, manufacture of tartaric acid from tamarind fruit, production of commercial glucose, and extraction of tannin from "avaram" bark. Brochures specially written for the Committee on Indian coal resources, film and national planning, Ten-year plan for agricultural development and industrialisation of Kumaon hills in U. P. will also be considered by the Planning Committee.

The data available is regarding the principal sources of production in each province and State in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry, forests, mines, subsidiary or small-scale cottage industries or handicrafts and large-scale power-driven industry. Useful information has also been supplied regarding the following:—Facilities for marketing of all the available produce in the province, transport facilities available within the control of Provincial Governments and local bodies, finance available in the province for existing industries, new industries of a mechanised, large-scale nature, etc.

**BORDER SKIRMISHES**

#### Fighting Reported Between Soviet And Manchuko Patrols

TOKIO, May 25.

Further fighting is reported between the Outer Mongol troops and Manchukuo Border Patrols. According to the Japanese version, some 400 Outer Mongolians twice attacked Barshagal on the Chala river near Lake Buirnor and were twice repulsed.—Reuter.

#### ORDER ON ARYAN LANDLORDS AND JEWISH TENANTS

BERLIN, May 25.

Posters appeared in the streets advising Jews still living in Aryan houses to move into Jewish quarters if they don't wish to be transferred forcibly.

Aryan owners of houses and flats must report all Jewish tenants and lodgers to authorities by June 10.—Reuter.



## Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word  
Minimum Re. 1.

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adleters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

### ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

### BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted, very fair, accomplished, Brahmin Bride, from influential well-to-do family, for Engineer (unmarried, 29 years old). Correspondence strictly confidential. Send photo and details to Box No. 11915, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted immediately: 2 B.A.s; 2 Overseers and 2 Clerks for a Native State. Apply with -2- postage stamps for details to—M. Upadhyay, Manager, Hathie-Bata, Ajmer. (11914)

A progressive Life Office with all up-to-date Schemes has openings for Branch Managers in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar and Indore. Only hardworking bona-fide residents with influential connections need apply to P. O. Box No. 156, Delhi. (11766)

Wanted One Bookseller's Shop assistant. Previous experience preferred. Pay Rs. 15 to 20 or more according to work. Apply to Box No. 11911, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced and capable man to convert a running concern of long standing in a Limited Company, and who is able to arrange for underwriting. Apply Box No. 259, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Schools of the Sarvajani Education Society, Surat, teachers and Lady teachers: (1) Graduates in English, Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Gujarati, Mathematics, History and Physics and Chemistry with B.T. or S.T.C. (2) Under-Graduates with Drawing and/or S.T.C. (3) Ladies with English and Gujarati and Drawing qualifications and (4) Industrial School teacher holding a diploma of Certificate in Dyeing and Calico Printing with experience in Mill or Workshop and able to conduct classes in theory and practical required. Apply before 31st May 1939 in the prescribed printed form to be had on sending 6 pice postal stamps from the Honorary Secretary, Sarvajani Education Society, Surat. (222)

**62. TO BE LET.**  
Yusuf Chambers all side open newly built on up-to-date style with lift convenience and modern facilities near Palace Cinema, Byculla, Central Corner, suitable for Doctors, Residential and Business purposes. Rents moderate. View premises or phone 23152. (11758)

### Public Notices

**GOVERNMENT Announcements** legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

|                               | Per column inch. | per insertion. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1st Insertion                 | Rs. 7-8-0        |                |
| 2nd Insertion                 | Rs. 5-8-0        |                |
| 3rd and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 4-8-0        |                |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

### G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Rly., invites tenders for the purchase of unserviceable wooden sleepers available for disposal at various stations on the G. I. P. Rly. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2/- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 16th June 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (238)

### ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING

Our establishment will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant on account of Annual Stock-taking. The Zanco Orthopaedic & Medico-Electric Department will remain open as usual. N. POWELL & CO., LTD., Bombay 4. (256)

### FOR SALE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a diving set belonging to the South Kanara District Board by 2 p.m. on 26th June, 1939.

For further particulars please apply for tender notice to undersigned.

(Sd.) K. K. NAMBIAR,  
District Board Engineer,  
South Kanara. (267)

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden at the Malabar Hill Reservoir has been kept open to the Public from the 28th April 1939, between the hours of 5-30 A.M. and 8-0 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. and 6-30 P.M. (Bombay Time). The Garden will be CLOSED between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. (B.T.) and after 6-30 P.M. (B.T.) until further notice.

M. D. BHAT,  
Municipal Commissioner,  
for the City of Bombay.  
Bombay, 24th May, 1939. (263)

### AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods on liberal terms apply to see Sham Lal Menrai Inspector Jeetakar-wadi Room No. 17, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (11721)

### 41. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted a Patriotic Working Partner with Rs. 15,000 for a safe all-India business. Safe investment and liberal return assured. Apply at once to Box No. 11809, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—A secondhand electric dynamo about two K.W., 110 volts, steam driven, in perfect working order. Apply with price and particulars to P. O. Box 416, Bombay. (11806)

### 51. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

"Hindu Women's Hostel Dadar." The Hostel will re-open from June 1939. For full particulars apply personally or by post to B. V. Dhadhale, 774, Venu Niketan, Parsi Colony, Dadar. (11779)

### Public Notices

#### WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from D. C. Es. (Poona) and B.E. (Civil) for four post of Jilla Inspectors on a monthly salary of Rs. 55-5-75 plus Rs. 5 cycle allowance, to be filled up by this Municipality.

The applicant must state his age, qualifications, caste, previous service, if any, and should send with his application the copies of testimonials which shall not be returned, to the undersigned before 10th June, 1939.

Dated 23rd May 1939.  
(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,  
Chief Officer,  
Ahmedabad Municipality. (266)

#### ADVERTISEMENT

No. Tech. A-4

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from young men, who desire admission to the Government Apprenticeship Scheme of Vocational Training by a system of indentured trades apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other industrial establishments in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applicants should be domiciles of the Bombay Province, must have completed the pre-matriculation class, must sit for an admission examination, should have robust physique, bear a good moral character and should not be below 16 nor above 20 years of age.

The Entrance Examination of the Scheme will take place on the 5th and 6th and the Interview on 7th and 9th of June, 1939. Forms of application and the General Prospectus can be had on request from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for admission will be received till the 31st of May, 1939.

P. B. ADVANI,  
Director of Industries. (255)

### Auction Sales

THE SALES of all the following Immovable Properties will be held at the Chakala Cross in Cosabachi Rai at the junction of the Andheri-Marol and Chakala Roads a mile from the Andheri Railway Station on the road to Marol.

Under instructions from M. S. Rangnekar, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2065 of 1929 the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the properties situate at Bandra (vacant land plot No. 48 in St. Sebastian Scheme), Kondia, Viharoli and Chakala (Cosabachi Rai) (being Lot Nos. I to IV in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale) on Sunday the 4th June 1939 at 4-30 P.M.

and at Mulgao (property known as Motabag of Mango and other trees) and at Versova (cocoanut garden and vacant land) (being Lot Nos. V and VI in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale) on Sunday the 11th June 1939 at 4-30 P.M.

Any lot or lots out of I to IV not sold on the 4th June will be again put up on the 11th June.

For full printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, to the undersigned.

SORABEE COWASJEE & CO.,  
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

### GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers

SALE THIS DAY  
AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF SANGHAVI STORES

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Samant and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Gopalji Ghelabhai Doshi and on account and at the risk of mortgagors Ratilal Revashankar Mehta and another trading under the name of Sanghavi Stores sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1939, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at People Free Reading and Library's Building at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, all Stock-in-Trade including:—

Latest designed Sholapur, Swastika, Madanpura, Khamdhadi and Dhokla Saris, Patals, Jarikhans, rugs, blankets, coating, shirting, hosiery and furniture including cupboards, counters, chairs, show-cases, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

## JHABWALA'S CALL TO RAILWAY WORKERS

### If Board Can't Manage Rlys. Let Workers Do It, He Says

A big meeting of G.I.P. and B.E. & C.I. Railway workers was held on Wednesday under the Presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the President of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.

This meeting was called under the joint auspices of B.E. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union and the B.E. & C.I. Railway Employees Union. Prominent leaders from both the Unions had attended the meeting.

After Mr. S. H. Jhabwala had introduced Mr. Guruswami to the audience, Mr. Guruswami began his speech. His speech was a stirring call to Railwaymen to get ready within a short period of two months. He explained fully what had transpired between the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation on the 19th May at Simla. He said:—

"I am glad to meet the united G.I.P. Railway Workers. I could see that after unity they are making a headway. Railway workers have a right to know what we did at Simla. They have a right to know whether we went to Simla to shake hands with the Railway Board or did we go there for some serious business.

Thousands of workers have hundreds and thousands of grievances against Railway Management. We did not insist on the Railway Board all demands. We insisted on certain immediate demands. Demands which are of minimum nature. Our demands are quite modest.

The Royal Commission on Labour made some recommendations. There are more than 7½ lakhs of Railway employees out of which more than 4 lakhs must be miserably paid are not entitled for provident fund. The Royal Commission on Labour recommended that all Railway Employees should be entitled to Provident Fund. Railway Board is evading their responsibility in this regard.

Two years back a committee of experts came to India, viz. the Wedgwood Committee and suggested that Rs. 30 crores should be set aside as Depreciation Fund. To-day that fund has gone over 30 crores. Every year they declare seven crores more surplus on account of Depreciation Fund. Now seven more crores are to go to Central Revenue. While on the one hand such accumulation of money can be accommodated by the Railway Board they are not giving the right of Provident Fund to workers.

## Compensation To Workmen

Rupees Thirteen Lakhs Paid

SIMLA (By Mail).  
Nearly Rs. 13,00,000 were paid in compensation to workmen in about 30,000 cases, according to the note on the working of the Workmen Compensation Act during 1937, just published. The average sum paid during the year per case was Rs. 43.4.

In actual fact this species of large trees widely scattered throughout the Indo-Malayan region and the extensive "Dipterocarpus" forests in India and outside are bound to play an important role in supplying the world's markets in future.

Already treated "gurjan" in Burma has proved its worth for use in teredo-infested waters.

In Bihar and five in Delhi and compensation amounting to over Rs. 4,500 was paid. The Act was amended during the year so as to permit the transfer abroad of distribution proceedings where the employer did not object and the dependents were in a country other than the one in which compensation had been deposited.

(i) Persons employed, otherwise than in clerical capacity or as agricultural labourers, in the handling or transport of goods in or within the precincts of: (a) any warehouse or place in which on any one day of the preceding 12 months 10 or more persons have been so employed; or (b) any market in which on any one day of the preceding twelve months one hundred or more persons have been so employed.

(ii) Persons employed in any occupation involving the handling and manipulation of radium or X-ray apparatus, or contact with radio-active substances; and also to occupational diseases, such as: (i) Arsenical poisoning or its sequelae

(ii) Pathological manifestations due to:— (a) radium and other radio-active substances (b) X-rays (iii) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin

Fund to four lakhs of menial workers. It does not stand to any reason. Even a leader like N. M. Joshi could not bear this serious injustice to four lakhs of people. He declared at the meeting of the All India Railwaymen's Federation at Madras that Railway workers should prepare for a general strike on all Railways to secure this demand.

On behalf of the All India Railwaymen's Federation we placed forward the demand for a Conciliation Board. But this demand, a demand for inquiry into various grievances of workers can also be granted only if workers forge sanction behind this simple demand.

Sir Gruthri Russel admits in his reports that Indian Railways are a prosperous concern in comparison with railways in other country and yet no consideration for the relief of lakhs of railway employees is given.

In other countries railway workers have their representatives in the Railway Management. In Mexico the whole of the railway management is under the direction of workers. There work-ers have given better condition and comforts for passengers and general public as well good wages to workers and still they could declare 10 per cent profits.

## India's Evergreen Forest

Investigations by the Forest Department into the potentialities of Indian timbers of less well-known species steadily continue. In India, excluding Burma there are nine species of Dipterocarpus which are grouped under the vernacular generic name "gurjan." All of which are considered to be good general utility timbers. In actual fact this species of genus includes some 70 species of large trees widely scattered throughout the Indo-Malayan region and the extensive "Dipterocarpus" forests in India and outside are bound to play an important role in supplying the world's markets in future.

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(ii) Persons employed in any occupation involving the handling and manipulation of radium or X-ray apparatus, or contact with radio-active substances; and also to occupational diseases, such as: (i) Arsenical poisoning or its sequelae

(ii) Pathological manifestations due to:— (a) radium and other radio-active substances (b) X-rays (iii) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin

## Monsoon To Be Neither Early Nor Late, Say Experts

But City May Get A Thunder Shower In Couple Of Days

Though it is little too early to forecast whether this year's Monsoon will set in early or not, the weather experts say that from the indications available during this week, there is no prospect of an early monsoon. This, however, need not make Bombayites nervous, because the experts are hopeful that there will not be any abnormal delay in the setting-in of the Monsoon.

That Bombay will have at least one thunder shower in the course of the next three days is the forecast of experts, who say they are really puzzled as to why there have been no thunder-showers so far. In the month of May, which they call the transitory period when the cold weather which begins near about December, gives place, by slow stages, to monsoonic conditions, it is customary to have two or three thunder-showers.

"One peculiarity of this year's weather," said an expert, "is the absence of thunder showers so far. We have not been able to find out the cause of this."

Referring to the setting in of the monsoon, the Hindu Almanac forecasts that there will not be an early monsoon this year. According to the Hindu system of calculation, the constellation "Ardra" signifies the setting in of the monsoon. The Hindu Calendar fixes June 21 as the day on which "Ardra" sets in, so that regular monsoon starts from that day.

The trees are usually of large size giving a high outturn of sound, clean timber of uniform quality. Emergency demands during the war of 1914-18 pushed "gurjan" to the fore and its use as railway sleepers, plywood and for constructional purposes has increased.

### GUJARATI CENTRE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: May 25.  
The suggestion that a permanent organisation should be established in Calcutta which will be the meeting place of the Gujarati and the Bengali was made by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, while declaring open the Gujarati Literary and Art Exhibition this evening before a distinguished gathering.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal in requesting Mr. Mukherjee to open the exhibition hoped that it would be a source of some information and interest to his Bengali friends, who themselves had a great literature and proud cultural heritage.

The exhibition contains over a thousand books of Gujarati writers, over 250 paintings and Gujarati manuscript by Gandhiji—United Press.

### PROPHET'S DAY IN MAURITIUS

MAURITIUS (By Mail).  
Mawlana Shah Muhammad Abdul Aleem Siddiqui arrived in Mauritius on the 30th March and was received with great pomp and enthusiasm by the Muslims of Mauritius.

He is the founder-patron of H. U. Ishaqat Islam, Mauritius Muslim Orphanage and of several other institutions in Mauritius, which are doing very splendid work.

Since his arrival, Mawlana Saheb has been lecturing throughout the island in English and Urdu, on various topics. But unprecedented arrangements for the twelve nights of the Babul Awwal were made by the Cutches Memon merchants at the Jumma Masjid, when Mawlana Sahil delivered lectures in English and Urdu, which were broadcast by radio not only throughout the island, but also outside Mauritius.

EID MEELAD-UN-NABI.  
Thanks to the initiative of the learned theologian, for the first time in the annals of Mauritius the Governor is attending the Eid Miladun Nabi Celebration which will be celebrated on the 3rd May. Honorary President:— His Excellency Honourable Captain Sir Bede Clifford, K.C. M.G.G. C.V. Governor of Mauritius. Chairman, Honourable W. Oswell (Director of Labour and Poor Department). Distinguished Lecturer:— His Exalted Eminence Mawlana Shah Muhammad Abdul Aleem Siddiqui.

Out of a total Muslim population of 50,000, 10,000 men will be attending the celebration of the Eid Meelad-un-Nabi. A big procession will leave the Jumma mosque after the Zohar prayers, and walk upto Champ de Mara, a distance of about one mile. The Muslim members of the M. T. Force and the Muslim Volunteer Corps founded by the learned in nearly all parts of the island, called Hizumillah, will lead the procession. The proceedings of the meeting will be broadcast by radio.

### BOMBAY, Thursday.

to forecast whether this year's Monsoon will set in early or not, the weather experts say that from the indications available during this week, there is no prospect of an early monsoon. This, however, need not make Bombayites nervous, because the experts are hopeful that there will not be any abnormal delay in the setting-in of the Monsoon.

Comparatively little has been known heretofore however of the best methods of regenerating these species after exploitation. A new publication from the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, entitled Dipterocarpus ("Gurjan") Forests in India and their Regeneration by J. N. Sen Gupta, B.A. (Indian Forest Records, (New Series) Silviculture, Vol. III, No. 4), summarises all the information at present available, with suggestions for future management. The main types of evergreen forests containing the different species of the genus "Dipterocarpus" are described with 20 illustrations of typical forests from different provinces.

Their general habitat, local distribution, and important common silvicultural characters are detailed and the attempts which have been made hitherto in regenerating them both naturally and artificially are summarised. In addition to the regeneration of "gurjan," considerable information is given regarding their important associates in these forests and it is suggested that the treatments prescribed for the "gurjans" will generally be applicable to a number of other important evergreen species occurring in the same types of forest and showing somewhat similar silvicultural characteristics.

### Satyagrahi Leave Lahore For Delhi

LAHORE: May 25.  
A batch of 55 Satyagrahi volunteers of Khankah Dogran is leaving Lahore Cantonment to-day, for Delhi, under the leadership of Mr. Sardari Lal, to offer Satyagraha in the Shiv Mandir agitation, Delhi. They will reach Delhi to-morrow morning.—A.P.

### WHAT WOULD YOU DO? IF YOU GET

Rs. 4 LACS!!!

See Shree RANJIT'S Social

### "THE KICK"

Starring: MADHURI KUMAR, CHARLIE Director: KARDAR DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M. THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK!!!

### WEST END

From TO-MORROW FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY! NEW THEATRES' GREATEST PICTURE:

### VIDYAPATI

At PLAZA

### SHIRIN TALKIES

JACOB CIRCLE

A NEW THEATRE ATTRACTION

### DEODAS

Starring: SAIGAL, SANVAL & JAMUNA

From 2ND JUNE, 1939

WADIA'S DIAMOND THRILLER

"MISS FRONTIER MAIL"

Featuring: FEARLESS NADIA

### SUPER HISTORICAL EPIC: MAN'S FIDELITY TO MAN:

A Soldier and a Spy of Shiraji the Great SEE THEIR EXPLOITS IN

### BAJI PRABHU DESHPANDE

AT CENTRAL

CINEMA: GIRGAUM 3 Shows. Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10



## AROUND THE COURTS

CHARGED WITH STABBING  
CO-VILLAGER

Narayan Yeshwant was arrested by the Maharbouri Police yesterday on a charge of causing injuries to a co-villager at his residence in Bombay.

It was alleged that the accused went to the complainant's place, and after exchanging hot words, stabbed him with a penknife, with the result that he sustained injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

He was placed before Mr. K. J. Kambatta, Presidency Magistrate, to-day and was ordered to be released on bail.

ALLEGED BURGLAR CAUGHT  
REDHANDED

Baboo Raghoo, who was arrested early this morning inside the Ideal Restaurant on a charge of theft, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody.

The accused, the police stated, was caught red-handed at about 1-30 a.m. and was handed over to the police.

A jemmy, a knife and a torch were recovered from his person.

FATALLY STRUCK BY COUP-  
LING CHAIN OF TRAIN

Bhagawan Megre, a 50 year old Potter residing at Dharavi, was knocked down and killed by a Down train between Matunga and Sion at about 11-30 p.m. on Tuesday night.

From the evidence given at the inquest to-day it appears that the old man, who was a little off his mind, left his home after everybody had gone to bed and went near the railway lines. He was struck by the heavy coupling chain of the foremost carriage.

The driver of the train noticed the chain hanging loose and when he reached Sion he noticed that it was blood-stained. A search of the track was made and the body of the man was discovered lying with the skull fractured and the arms and legs broken.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WOMAN SUSTAINS FATAL  
BURNS

While heating tea over a primus stove, one Manubai Bhat's sari was caught in the flames. The woman received burns all over her body. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission.

Her husband came to her assistance and in trying to extinguish the flames got his hands burnt.

The Coroner's jury returned a

BOMBAY, Thursday  
verdict of death caused by  
"shock from extensive burns ac-  
cidentally sustained from a  
Primus stove."Charge Framed Against  
Solicitor

A charge of abetment of cheating was framed against Mr. K. M. Surveyor, a solicitor, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution case was that the accused helped and aided Eilimoria in cheating the complainant Mr. S. A. Tata, in respect of the purchase of a firm known as R. M. Colour Company.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Rasikhlal Dave, formerly in the employ of R. M. Colour Company, was cross-examined at length when the hearing of the case was resumed on Thursday afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lam, who appeared for the accused, witness stated that he did not know about the valuation of the stock of R. M. Colour Company. Deceased Eilimoria asked him to assess the value at certain rates, which he refused to do.

Mr. Fakirji Bharucha was then cross-examined.

The case stands adjourned.

Case Against "Prince Of  
Vasoda"

Mr. Karaka of Metro Motors, and Mr. Hukumsingh Amarsingh were cross-examined when the hearing of the case against Ymonjan Agajan Quachar, described as the "Prince of Vasoda," was resumed this afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused stands charged with cheating Mr. Karaka in respect of a motor car valued at about Rs. 9,000. The accused is alleged to have represented himself as Princes of Vasoda.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for the accused, Mr. Karaka said that Mr. George, Publicity Officer of the W.I.A.A., introduced the accused to him as the Prince of Vasoda.

Mr. Azad described the accused as a member of a distinguished family of Bhopal. His father was a retired Magistrate and his eldest sister was married to the Nawab of Vasoda. The accused was fascinated by the sight of a brand new Buick Car, which led him to the present trouble. It was unfortunate that the Nawab of Vasoda did not like him though he was much liked by his sister.

Mr. G. R. Genge, deposed that the accused was introduced to him as Prince Habib of Vasoda and that he was a keen motorist. He then spoke to Mr. Karaka about it and the sale of a car

EIGHT YEARS  
CHAIRMAN OF  
W. I. A. A.

## Mr. Ormerod's Record

Mr. H. E. Ormerod who is well known in Bombay for his numerous public activities, created a record as President of the W.I.A.A. which it is unlikely that any successor will beat. He was President for eight years in succession, thus beating Major General Sir Reginald Ford who was in office for just over four years.

Mr. Ormerod is a keen and enthusiastic member of the Bombay Government Traffic Advisory Committee and of the Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee in addition to his activities as President, Committee Member, and founder member of the Western India Automobile Association.

## BHAVNAGAR ARRESTS

## Halai Memon's Protest

A public meeting was held on Wednesday under the auspices of Bhavnagri Halai Memon Jamat in Umar Hall near Masjid Street under the presidency of Mr. Noor Mohammed Ali Mohammed when the following resolutions were passed.

This meeting of Bhavnagri Halai Memon Jamat condemns the action of the Police closing the Nagina mosque and arresting innocent peace loving Muslims and requests His Highness to withdraw the Police immediately from the mosque and to release immediately all the innocent Muslims.

This meeting of Bhavnagri Halai Memon Jamat while condemning the action of the authorities on refusing bail, it strongly appeals to His Highness to appoint a special judicial committee to hold an impartial inquiry and give justice to the Muslims of Bhavnagar. The meeting gives power to the President to send the resolutions to all the persons concerned.

was arranged.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he could not remember who introduced the accused to him.

Mr. Billimoria, Proprietor of Hotel Majestic, stated that the accused lived in his hotel and that he used to move in the Company of Maharajas. On December 15, 1938, the accused entertained the Maharaja of Chota Udaipur.

The case stands adjourned.

Woman Stabbed By  
Ex-lover

A terrible revenge is reported to have been wreaked upon a woman yesterday at Matunga when a barber inflicted several stab wounds on one who is alleged to be his mistress who left him recently after living with him for a year.

It was alleged that the woman ran away from Abdullah, the accused, owing to ill-treatment and began to live with another man. Yesterday Abdullah met her at a barber shop and tried to persuade her to go with him. But she turned down the proposal whereupon he lost his temper and is alleged to have stabbed the woman with a knife.

People rushed into the shop. Abdullah began to swear at all. Eventually when he tried to escape he was overpowered and caught with a blood-stained knife in his possession. He was remanded into the police custody at the Dadar Police Court this morning.

Suspect Surrenders To  
Police

BOMBAY, Thursday. A cold-blooded murder is alleged to be the finale of a marriage episode, in which a girl married a boy younger than herself. It appears Purushotam Hirji, residing at Masjid Siding Road, rushed into his mother's room, last night, and was reported to have hurled abuse at her for his sister's marriage.

His sister was aged 15 and she is stated to have married a boy, aged a year younger than herself. Although such a wedding went against the grain of his mother, she was reported to have felt helpless on a matter over which she had no control.

Last night, her son raised the topic again. Heated words ensued and the son stabbed her all over her body at midnight.

While the mother lay writhing and groaning in pangs of agony, her small child was roused from sleep and Purushotam Hirji is reported to have stabbed her also. The child is now lying in the J. J. Hospital.

Purushotam Hirji surrendered himself to the Police after some time.

When the Police came to the room, Kesarbai Hirji, the mother of the suspect, was found lifeless. Purushotam Hirji was put under arrest.

The Pydhonie Police are making inquiries.

RAILWAY  
TIME-TABLE

## G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)  
Arrivals at and Departures from  
Victoria Terminus.

|                         | Arr.  | Dep.  |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Madras Mail             | 6 00  | 22 10 |
| Peshwar Lucknow (Exp.)  | 6 15  | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)  | 7 31  | 17 40 |
| Calcutta Mail (Chhokri) | 9 15  | 20 45 |
| Madras Express          | 10 15 | 14 50 |
| Punjab Mail             | 10 30 | 17 30 |
| Nagpur Express          | 11 40 | 18 45 |
| Poona Fast (Pass)       | 14 55 | 21 25 |
| Poona Express           | 16 50 | 11 50 |
| Alahabad Express        | 19 32 | 8 05  |
| *Devan Queen            | 20 25 | 7 00  |
|                         | 10 25 | 17 15 |

\*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

## B. B. &amp; C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.  
Arrivals at and Departures from  
Bombay Central.

|                     | Arr. | Dep.  |
|---------------------|------|-------|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 13 50 |
| Delhi Express       | 6 00 | 22 15 |
| Gujarat Mail        | 6 45 | 22 00 |
| Kathiawar Mail      | 7 25 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail       | 8 15 | 21 15 |

\*The Flying Rance Surat  
The Flying Rance, Surat  
Ahmedabad Passenger  
Kathiawar Express  
Baroda Passenger  
\*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER  
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays  
only for Homeward  
Passengers) 8 40

## AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is  
in force in Bombay:

London-Bombay (Juhu)  
Planes call at Karachi, Bhub and  
Ahmedabad.

Delhi-Juhu, Sunday, Monday,  
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at  
1 p.m.  
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8  
a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednes-  
day and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)-London  
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhub and  
Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the  
G.P.O.: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. De-  
partures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)-Colombo  
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras  
and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting at the  
G.P.O.: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,  
Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.  
Departure from Juhu: Monday, Tues-  
day, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,  
Saturday and Sunday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wed-  
nesday, Thursday, Friday and Satur-  
day 6-15 p.m.

Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly  
Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and  
Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8  
a.m.  
Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15  
p.m.

Bombay-Poona-Kolhapur  
Departures from Juhu: Monday,  
Tuesday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.  
Arrivals at Juhu: Monday and  
Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo-Bombay (Juhu)  
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday,  
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday,  
7-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m.  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and  
Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)-Singapore  
and Australia  
Latest hour of posting: Monday,  
Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.  
Australia-Bombay (via Calcutta)  
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and  
Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)-Hongkong  
China and Japan  
Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and  
Saturday 6-30 p.m.  
Hongkong-Bombay (via Calcutta)  
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1  
p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)-Delhi  
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and  
Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and  
Thursday, 6-30 a.m.  
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tues-  
day 1-55 p.m.

Bombay-Kathiawar  
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot  
Jamnagar and Porbander.

Departures from Juhu: Monday,  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday  
and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.  
Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wed-  
nesday, Thursday, Friday and Satur-  
day 10-45 a.m.



Mr. Champakaram Pillai,  
the Indian Exile who died  
in Germany four years ago.  
The fourth anniversary of  
his death comes off to-day.

He Dared To  
Question HitlerIndian Exile Who Worked  
For National Cause

(From A Correspondent)

The 4th death anniversary of Dr. Champakaram Pillai will take place to-day (Friday). He died in Germany four years ago. Mr. Pillai was a well-known Indian politician on the Continent. He left India and remained in exile for about thirty years. He worked hard to raise the Indian status with the people of Europe through the press and platform.

When Hitler came into power he made a declaration that British people had to rule Indians and Indians were unfit to govern themselves. Mr. Pillai gave an ultimatum calling upon Hitler to withdraw his libellous remarks against Indians. To question Hitler is to get into the concentration camp. Mr. Pillai did not in the least care. He believed that his country's interest was above anything else even above his own life. He was a man of strong will and character. He was a fearless fighter for the cause of India.

During his stay in Europe he took a considerable amount of interest in trade, industry and politics. To all those who visited Germany Mr. Pillai always rendered every possible assistance and gave co-operation by introducing them to important manufacturers, etc., in trade and industry. He passed through severest hardships. He was very helpful to Indian students. He was appointed as a representative of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Satisfactory Progress  
Of Literacy CampaignMrs. Hansa Mehta Surveys 23 Days' Activities  
Need For Competent Teachers

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Interviewed regarding her impressions of the progress of the Literacy Campaign in Bombay during the past 23 days, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary for Education said that she had been quite satisfied with the response particularly from women in areas like Mahalaxmi where even Gujarati Harijan women in purdah attended mixed classes because of their enthusiasm to get literate. It was a matter for gratification, she added, that most of the classes were full. Only "F" Ward was slightly disappointing because there were not as many women as one would have expected in this area. The enthusiasm shown by Bohra women in attending the classes was remarkable. The majority of them, said Mrs. Hansa Mehta had made splendid progress in reading and writing. The other noteworthy feature of the campaign was the response from Bhayyas who were anxious to be able to read the Hindi Ramayana at the earliest possible opportunity.

The month's literacy campaign, said Mrs. Mehta had touched but a fringe of the problem of literacy in a city where there are no less than four lakhs of illiterate citizens. The problem could be solved only by consistent work spread over a number of years. At the end of the month, the Government of Bombay will arrange to look to the conduct of the literacy classes through a Committee the personnel of which will be decided in the course of the next week. The present classes which total 580 will be reduced in number by combining two or three classes found in the same locality. According to the present estimates, there will be about 250 classes in the whole of the city with 20 pupils in each. Some of the classes will be meant exclusively for women.

NEED FOR COMPETENT TEACHERS  
The most important requirement of a literacy campaign, said Mrs. Hansa Mehta was with regard to securing the services of competent teachers who could impart literacy within the shortest possible time. It was possible to render an illiterate citizen quite literate with the help of a teacher who could create the necessary interest in the student. Mrs. Mehta quoted the instance of students in the present literacy campaign who had progressed remarkably under the tuition of Miss Rustomji, Inspector of Schools, Bombay Division.

Referring to Government's proposals in the matter of conducting literacy campaign, Mrs. Mehta said that care would be taken to recruit competent pri-

mary and secondary teachers with the necessary experience. Women teachers would also be requisitioned.

HONORARIUM FOR TEACHERS  
Questioned if the teaching would be entrusted to honorary workers, Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that a campaign of literacy could not be made effective purely by voluntary effort. The question of payment to teachers would be decided when the details of the campaign are worked out next week. It was likely that an honorarium would be paid to teachers.

The details regarding the financing of this campaign are being worked out at present. The citizens of Bombay will, of course be requested to do their bit for the campaign. The Government will contribute a certain quota. There will be three literacy courses per year, each course lasting four months which is the normal time required to render a citizen literate provided the services of a competent teacher are available. According to the present estimates, 5,000 citizens will be taken every four months in the 250 centres that will be established. At the end of the year therefore, the campaign will result in turning out at least 15,000 citizens who are able to read and write.

To make hands  
soft and smooth  
and white—

use  
**GLYMIEL**  
Jelly  
every night

Why it must be GLYMIEL  
Only Glymiel will do! Because  
only Glymiel possesses the secret  
of sipping in without grossness or  
stickiness to whiten and soften from under-  
neath the skin. Rub a little Glymiel well  
in after washing, before exposure to winds  
and every night. Get Glymiel to-day!

Agents: M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi (Sudder).  
Branches at: Bharat Bhawan, Central Avenue,  
Calcutta; Goutam Chamber, Sir Thevarasami  
Metha Rd., Fort, Bombay; Chandini Chowk, Dilli.

5 Reasons why modern  
parents serve this  
delicious breakfastA bowl of  
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES  
with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs\*

223.26 calories 210 calories

2 Digests easily  
3 So delicious, so crisp—children  
love it  
4 Helps children take more milk  
5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30  
seconds

\*Shown by an analysis made at a leading  
dietetic laboratory.

DO YOU KNOW that your  
child burns up energy every  
time he takes a breath? Then  
think how much more he uses  
up in active play and school  
work.

Help him, Parents, to renew  
that energy. Start his day with  
KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes, serv-  
ed with milk and sugar. That  
way, he'll get more food  
energy than three eggs will  
supply.

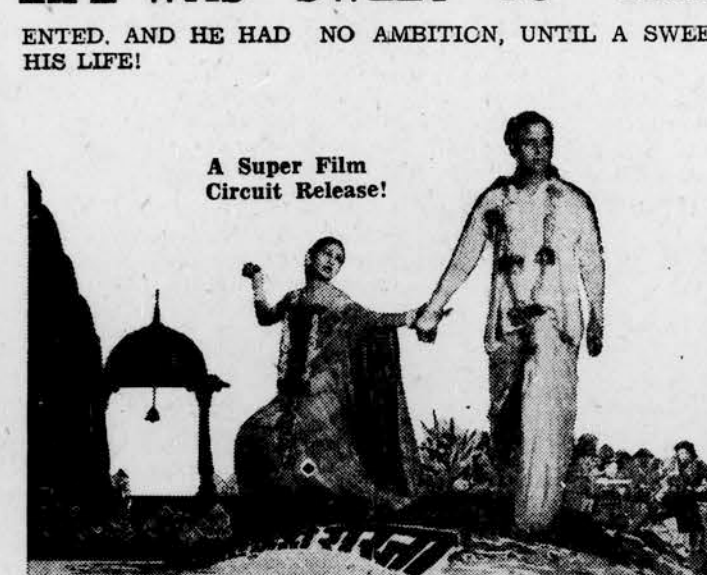
And remember—KELLOGG'S

are ready to serve—the  
30-second breakfast! Buy a  
packet from your stores today!



## LIFE WAS SWEET TO HIM

BECAUSE HE WAS QUITE CON-  
TENTED, AND HE HAD NO AMBITION, UNTIL A SWEET GIRL WAS THROWN INTO  
HIS LIFE!



A Super Film  
Circuit Release!

THEN followed—  
TEMPTATION,  
FEAR,  
AMBITION and  
WHAT NOT?  
till he was INVOLVED in a drama  
of most INTENSE nature!

THE ONLY WAY  
SAGAR'S SPECTACULAR  
TRIUMPH

with all NEW Stars:—  
ARUN, ANURADHA, JYOTI,  
SHEIK

Directed by MEHBOOB

2ND WEEK

AT PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Fates: 2-4, 1-12, 1-2 & As. 9 & 4.

SUN., 28TH: MORNING SHOW: 10 A.M. "MERRY WIDOW!"



## To-day On Radio

### Bombay-I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)  
8-0 a.m. Ailish Ki Yad 8-20  
News in English 8-30 Musical Variety.  
12-30 p.m. Ahmed Dilawar 12-50  
Songs from Sitar 1-0 Market  
Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding  
1-25 AIR String Quartet 1-30  
Music 3-30 Bolpat-Sangit 4-0  
Pritam Ki Yad 4-15 Madhur Tan-  
tri 6-0 T. N. Ranade 6-10 Rippling  
Through the Reeds 6-20 Some Va-  
riety 6-45 Ebrahim Rahmat Ali  
6-55 T. N. Ranade 7-0 Sons and  
Daughters. (Marathi) by A. A.  
Kanekar 7-15 Ahmed Dilawar 7-30  
Commercial News 1-45 Film Review  
8-0 Jyotsna Bhole 8-25 Water or  
Wine. Gujarati play by Dhansuk-  
lal K. Mehta 8-45 Ahmed Dilawar  
8-55 Local News and Announce-  
ments 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-  
15 News in English 9-35 Hilda  
Flanders 9-45 Dajos Bela Dance  
Orchestra 10-0 Quick Hour 10-30  
Epilogue.

### Bombay-II Programme

314 metres (9550 kc/s)  
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30  
p.m., and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bom-  
bay I.  
61.48 metres (4,830 kc/s)  
6-0 p.m. Children's Hour 7-0 to  
9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 G. M.  
Durrani 9-50 Bombay Radio Or-  
chestra 10-0 Jyotsna Bhole.

### Delhi-I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)  
7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran-  
1-Sharif 7-45 Naat-i-Rasul 7-50  
Hirabai 8-0 Banne Khan and  
Party.  
1-0 p.m. Your Selections 6-30  
Radio Orchestra 6-35 Imamuddin  
Khan of Udaipur 7-0 Hirabai 7-15  
Vedas, by Pt. Lakshmi Dhar Shas-  
tri 7-30 For Villagers 8-15 Banne  
Khan 8-30 Imamuddin Khan 8-45  
Sitar Recital 9-35 Dispensers, by  
Mary C. Marsh 9-50 Ao Bahas  
Karen 10-5 Imamuddin Khan of  
Udaipur 10-20 Banne Khan and  
Party.

### Delhi-II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)  
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As in Delhi I.  
1-0 p.m. Nowhera Listener's  
Choice 1-18 Flippancies.  
60.43 metres (4,960 kc/s)  
6-0 a.m. As in Delhi I 6-10 Hirabai  
6-30 Anis Khatoun 6-40 Banne  
Khan and Party 7-0 Bengali Gane  
7-15 As in Delhi I 7-30 Banne  
Khan and Party 7-45 Two Modes  
of Treating same Raga Shankra  
8-0 Khayal by Hirabai  
8-15 to 9-50 As in Delhi I  
9-50 Music of Schumann

### Delhi-III Programme

10.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)  
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. 1-0 to 2-0 p.m.  
As in Delhi I.  
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)  
6-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi I  
7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi I  
8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

### Lahore-Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)  
6-0 p.m. Shamsad Begam 6-10  
Miraj Ahmad 6-20 Ata Muhammad  
6-35 Anand Saroop 6-50 Shamsad  
Begam 7-10 Feroze Din 7-15  
Ata Muhammad 7-30 Anand Sa-  
roop 7-45 Shamsad Begam 8-0  
For Countryside 8-30 Narayan Rao  
Vyas 8-40 Shamsad Begam 8-55

### BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

#### Week End Fixtures

The following matches in the  
Bengal Club Cup League, under  
the auspices of the Indian Foot-  
ball League, will be played during  
the Week-End:  
SHIVAJI PARK, MAHIM.  
Saturday, May 27, 4-50 p.m.:—  
Parel Students vs. Young Boys.  
5-50 p.m. United Young Friends  
vs. Burmah Shell.  
Sunday, May 28, 4-50 p.m.:—  
Khatau Sports vs. Young Muslims.  
5-50 p.m. Bengal Club vs.  
Matunga Athletic.  
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE  
GROUND, PAREL.  
Sunday, May 28, 4-50 p.m.:—Y.  
M. C. A. "B" vs. Crocodiles.  
5-30 p.m. St. Xavier's College vs.  
W. I. A. A. Sports Club.

DON'T BE AFRAID  
TO SMILE!...USE



TOOTHPASTE

Peking by Victor G. Kiernan 9-50  
Shamshad Begam 10-0 Dance  
Music.

### Lucknow-Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)  
6-0 p.m. Vidyadharibai of Be-  
nares 6-20 M. M. Golwalkar 6-40  
Badr Shameem of Khiri 7-0 Gha-  
zals 7-10 M. M. Golwalkar 7-30  
Ilyas Khan 7-40 Badr Shameem of  
Khiri 8-0 Brief: By a lawyer (Hin-  
dustani) 8-15 Vidyadharibai of  
Benares 8-30 Saghar and Jazbi  
8-45 M. M. Golwalkar 9-40 M. M.  
Golwalkar 10-0 Badr Shameem  
10-20 Vidyadharibai of Benares.

### Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres 1,500  
kc/s from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying  
Delhi Programme from 8 p.m.)

### Calcutta-I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta  
time)  
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)  
10-30 a.m. New Tunes on A I R  
12-30 p.m. Violin Masters 12-50  
Vocal Recital by Filiza Korjus  
1-10 London Palladium Orches-  
tra 1-25 Market Rates in Eng-  
lish 1-30 Readings from Quran  
1-45 Ghazals by George 2-6 Selection  
5-0 For Children 6-0 a pro-  
gramme for children 6-40 When  
Sun goes down 7-30 Gargan Cha-  
ki (playlet) 8-30 Selection 9-30  
Tincoorie Banerjee 9-45 Rabin-  
dra Nath Sen Gupta 10-0 Variety

### Calcutta-II Programme

314.8 metres (9,530 kc/s)  
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. 12-30 to  
2-30 p.m. as in Calcutta I.  
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)  
5-0 to 7-30 As in Calcutta I. 7-30  
Selection 8-0 Suresh Mazumdar  
8-15 Padmarani Chatterjee 8-30  
Nandarami-Sansar.

### Madras-I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)  
5-0 p.m. T. K. Srinivasa Iyengar  
5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 Na-  
rendra G. Shaligram: Hindustani  
vocal 6-45 Subhadra 7-15 Eco-  
nomics for everybody 7-30 M. Ra-  
maswami Pillai: Nagaswaram 8-30  
V S S Mani Bagavathar of Vada-  
gancheri: Vocal. 8-55 Co-  
operation by Hon. V Ram-  
das 9-10 Records 9-35 V S S Ma-  
ni Bagavathar of Vadagancheri: Vo-  
cal

### Madras-II

40.93 metres (4,920 kc/s)  
5-0 to 6-0 a.m. in Madras I 6-0  
Puranakalakshepam (Telugu) 6-25  
Dont's of your daily life. (Telugu)  
6-30 Popular melodies 6-45 to  
9-35 as in Madras I 9-25 Night  
at Ballet 10-4 Lied recital 10-18  
Yehudi Menuhin Violin.

### Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)  
2-0 p.m. Variety 2-30 Songs  
from Films 6-0 For Villagers 6-30  
T. A. Sambandamurti Achariar of  
Vellore: Vocal 7-0 Playing Game  
7-15 V. Krishnamoorthi Iyer:  
Violin 8-0 Classical and Light 8-15  
T. A. S. Achariar 8-45 V. K. Iyer:  
Violin.

### B. B. C. Programme

7-25 To be announced, 7-40 Lots  
of love 8-40 Scenes from Tragedies  
of William Shakespeare, 2: Hamlet  
9-30 News 9-45 Maytime in May-  
fair 10-20 Sports News.

### DELHI EDITOR MURDER SEQUEL

#### All Accused Committed To Sessions

NEW DELHI, May 24.  
The statement of Shafiq Ahmed,  
who figured as one of the accused  
in connection with the murder of  
Maulana Mazharuddin, editor of  
"Wahadud," a local Urdu daily,  
was recorded yesterday in the  
court of Ch. Mahomed Afzal, a  
First Class Magistrate.  
The accused denied all allega-  
tions against him and said that  
he had neither entered into any  
conspiracy in respect of the mur-  
der of the Maulana nor did he  
himself stab him with a knife at  
the office of the Maulana.

Another accused, Mahomed Ah-  
mad, declined to make any state-  
ment saying that he would make  
his statement in the Sessions  
Court. Six others who were also  
prosecuted in this connection  
pleaded not guilty to the charge.  
All the accused were committed  
to the Sessions.—United Press.

DACCA, May 25.—Vikrampur  
Museum at Atrial has discovered  
an image of Mahishasuramardini  
with ten arms—a fine specimen of  
Indian sculpture of nearly thou-  
sand years ago—from a big old  
tank at Atpukur. The image is  
circular in shape and is 5 feet  
high.—United Press.

## Harwood League

### R. A. Easily Beat The Y. M. C. A.

The Y.M.C.A. fared badly in  
their second League fixture, when  
the 14th Heavy Battery, R. A.,  
easily took full points from them  
on Thursday. The Y.M.C.A. show-  
ed up nicely in their initial  
match, but last evening's losing tie  
robbed them of any early repu-  
tation earned.

The R. A. started briskly and  
before the first half was 15 min-  
utes old a lead of 2 goals had  
been established. The rest of  
the early half was in favour of  
the artillery, as was most of the  
last period. The Gunners went  
to three, and Y.M.C.A. with a  
little bit of luck reduced the  
margin. In the last minute the  
score was put to 4 goals to 1.

Individuals, who came into  
prominence were, for the Gun-  
ners. Brack at left-back; Smith,  
Perry and Thorley in the forward  
line. McDermott, as centre-half  
however, was the outstanding  
player on this side. He was bril-  
liant in defence and attack.

Duthie was good in the left-  
back position for the Y.M.C.A.  
McMurrin did much as right-  
half. Francis was the best of the  
five forwards.

#### THE GAME

The Artillery did not take long  
to get down to business and the  
Y.M.C.A. soon realised they had  
a stiff proposition. There was no  
mistake about it, for in the third  
minute Smith with a delightful  
long shot had Hazell well beaten.  
Eight minutes later the Gunners  
improved their advantage, when  
McDermott scored a second point.  
Hazell with a little thought  
might have saved this shot. The  
Y.M.C.A. evidently thought things  
were not quite right, for an im-  
provement in their game was  
witnessed and R. A. defence had  
some work in hand. The Y.M.C.A.  
failed to persevere, and once  
again the Artillerymen, were on  
top. The score of two love should  
have been enhanced as a couple  
of positive setters were thrown  
away. Half-time came along with  
no change in affairs. The Y.M.C.A.  
after the break visited their op-  
ponents' rear first and except  
for a corner award there was noth-  
ing to talk about. A dangerous  
move by the R. A. was spoiled by  
Duthie. In a period where ex-  
changes were shared the Artil-  
lery showed up better. Both had  
opportunities to score, but the  
ball always strayed from its  
rightful destination. As was an-  
ticipated the Gunners eventually  
added third point, McDermott  
doing the trick. The Y.M.C.A.  
though not quite brilliant kept  
on trying. Their efforts were  
eventually awarded. Francis sent  
in a nice pass which deceived  
Drynman who rushed out. Concar  
and Francis reached the ball to-  
gether, the former in trying to  
clear put his boot to the ball  
wrongly and too all appearances  
scored against his own side. A  
nice pass by Smith was met by  
Perry and he had the better of  
Hazell in the last minute. This  
made the closing tally 4 goals to  
1 in favour of the R. A.

#### RESULT:

14TH HEAVY BATTERY  
R. A. 4 goals  
Y. M. C. A. 1 goal

#### TEAMS

14TH HEAVY BATTERY, R. A.:  
Drynman; Concar and Brack; Hig-  
gins, McDermott and Rush; Smith  
and Thorley, Perry and Burgess.  
Y. M. C. A.: Hazell; Pope and  
Duthie; McMurrin, Salim and  
Mullenax; Jesudian, Alexander,  
Gleivis, Ferrier and Francis.  
REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

#### To-day's Match

Bombay Gymkhana v. Calcutta, 6  
p.m. Co-operation.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH

BUCHAREST May 25.  
In the international soccer  
match played at Bucharest, to-  
day, England beat Rumania by  
2 goals to nil, having led 1-0 at  
interval.  
40,000 spectators, which is a  
record for Rumania, watched the  
match.  
England displayed fine combi-  
nation and were easily the better  
side. Goulden scored in the  
eight minute and Welsh eight  
minutes after interval.  
England had numerous chances  
but seemed to be content with  
the lead.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW.—Imports of shuttles,  
bobbins and other parts of textile  
machinery from abroad valued at  
Rs. 50,00,000 may cease to find  
market in India in the near  
future as a result of a scheme  
prepared by the Forest Re-  
search Institute at Dehra Dun for  
the manufacture of these arti-  
cles.

## BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

### Notification Of Civil Appointments

The following notifications  
have been made in Thursday's  
Government Gazette:

The Honourable Sir John Beau-  
mont, K.C., Chief Justice of the  
Bombay High Court, having been  
granted leave from the 12th June  
to the 27th July 1939, both days  
inclusive, the Honourable Mr.  
Justice Broomfield, Barrister-at-  
Law, I.C.S., at present a Judge of  
the said Court has been ap-  
pointed Chief Justice of the  
Court with effect from the 12th  
June to the 27th July 1939, both  
days inclusive, or until further  
orders.

The Honourable Mr. Justice  
Blackwell, a Judge of the Bom-  
bay High Court, having been  
granted leave for four months  
and three days with effect from  
the 12th June 1939, Mr. Indar-  
narayan Brijmohanlal, Chief  
Judge, Small Causes Court, Bom-  
bay has been appointed to act  
as a Judge of the said Court, vice  
the Honourable Mr. Justice Black-  
well, during the abovementioned  
period or until further orders.

The Honourable Mr. Justice  
MacKinnon, I.C.S., a Judge of the  
Bombay High Court, having been  
granted leave for four months  
and three days with effect from  
the 12th June 1939, the Honour-  
able Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur, at  
present an acting Puisse Judge  
in that Court has been appointed  
to act as a Judge of the said  
Court vice the Honourable Mr.  
Justice MacKinnon during the  
abovementioned period or until  
further orders.

A temporary post of Assistant  
Registrar of Co-operative So-  
cieties is created in the office of  
the Registrar of Co-operative So-  
cieties and Director of Rural  
Development from 7th April 1939  
to 27th April 1939 (both days in-  
clusive) and Mr. N. V. Nayak is  
appointed to hold it. On termina-  
tion of this appointment Mr.  
Nayak is appointed to do duty as  
Assistant Registrar of Co-operative  
Finance.

Mr. J. G. Saldhana, Superin-  
tendent in the office of the Re-  
gistrar of Co-operative Societies  
and Director of Rural Develop-  
ment, is appointed to officiate as  
Personal Assistant to the Regis-  
trar and Director in addition to  
his own duties during the ab-  
sence on leave of Mr. D. A. Shaal.

Mr. D. P. Shikhar is to continue  
to officiate as a Second Class  
Second Grade, Subordinate Judge  
vice Mr. S. A. Aranha retired.

Mr. H. S. Tadi, is to continue  
to officiate as a Second Class, Se-  
cond Grade, Subordinate Judge,  
in the arrangements vice Mr. T. M.  
Desai Judge, Small Causes Court  
Poonna, retiring.

Messrs. D. G. Palekar, and  
H. S. Patil to officiate as Second  
Class, Second Grade, Subordinate  
Judges, pending further orders.  
The services of Mr. N. S. Gurtu  
Officiating Deputy Superintendent  
of Police, Poonna, are placed at  
the disposal of the Ramdurg  
State for a period of one month  
from the date he reports himself  
to the Ramdurg State authori-  
ties for duty.

Khan Saheb K. P. Anklesaria,  
Inspector of Police, Bombay Sub-  
urban District is to officiate as  
Deputy Superintendent of Police,  
Poonna, vice Mr. N. S. Gurtu on  
deputation.

Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Shara-  
fuddin is to be Deputy Superin-  
tendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr.  
L. T. Chandavarkar deceased.

Mr. N. S. Gurtu, on return from  
deputation to the Ramdurg State  
is to officiate as Deputy Superin-  
tendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. N. D. Abhyankar, First  
Superintendent, Director of Public  
Instruction's Office is to officiate  
in the temporary Bombay Edu-  
cational Service Class II post of  
Assistant Educational Inspector,  
Central Division, pending further  
orders.

Mr. Anant Devji Deshmukh,  
talati of Vile Saza, taluka Man-  
gaon, district Kolaba, has been  
dismissed from Government ser-  
vice.

Mr. H. N. Girmé, a Magistrate  
of the Second Class in the dis-  
trict of Nasik, is appointed to be  
a Magistrate of the First Class  
in that district.

Mr. J. F. Gonsalves, a Sub-  
Divisional Magistrate of the First  
Class in the district of Poonna,  
is invested with the power to  
hear appeals from convictions by  
Magistrates of the Second and  
Third Classes.

NEW DELHI.—Mahant Ram Das  
and Swami Vicharanand, who  
were arrested for defying the  
order of the local Government  
directing them to leave Delhi pro-  
vince within 24 hours in con-  
nection the Delhi Shiv Mandir agi-  
tation, were sentenced to six  
months' rigorous imprisonment  
each.

## WELDING OF RAILS

### Protection Against Sabotage: Experiments On State Rlys.

A protection against sabotage is  
expected to be partially secured by  
the application of welding to the  
railway track. It will be recalled  
that a number of accidents have  
recently been found to be due to  
the removal of rails. The normal  
length of a rail at the present  
time is mostly 36 feet and in some  
cases 42. It is expected that by  
this welding the length will be in-  
creased to 120 feet, making it ex-  
tremely difficult for any tamper-  
ing as a much larger number of  
nuts and bolts will have to be re-  
moved to dislocate this length of  
rail apart from the difficulty of  
shifting a rail of such a length  
and weight.

An expert was sent for from  
France by Messrs. Guest, Keen &  
Williams of Calcutta. One thou-  
sand joints have been fixed at  
certain selected portions for test-  
ing purposes on the North West-  
ern Railway, East Indian Railway  
and the Great Indian Peninsular  
Railway—all State-owned Rail-  
ways.

#### SAVING OF LABOUR AND COST

Welding of rails eliminates  
joints and avoids the consequent  
weakness of the track. It is also  
expected that it will result in  
some saving of maintenance, la-  
bour and cost, for these joints  
have to be particularly strength-  
ened and care has to be bestowed  
on them by incessant inspection.  
In order to leave space for the  
climatic variations of India and  
consequent expansion and con-  
traction of metal in heat and  
cold, the two rails at joints are  
in ordinary track not placed ab-  
solutely against each other.  
As is well-known to every pas-  
senger, there is a kind of noise  
and a jerk, however slight it may  
be, on the rolling stock whenever  
the train passes the joints. This  
rattling effects the wear and tear  
of the rolling stock. It is expec-  
ted that this will be considerably  
avoided by the welding of rails.

There are various devices for  
welding which have been success-  
fully carried out. There is the  
electric Flash-Butt system which  
requires an expensive electrical  
apparatus but the most conven-  
ient for trial purposes has been  
found to be the Thermit system  
which has been worked on the  
French Railways. The rails will  
for the present continue to be  
manufactured of the same length  
as at present for the convenience  
of transport. Welding is carried  
out by means of a powdered com-  
position of aluminium and iron  
oxide let into the extremities of  
two rails in heated liquid form.  
This hardens and welds the two  
sides together, leaving a slight  
protuberance on the rail. This  
protuberance is then ground off  
and straightened out.



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You need not wake tired and listless.

You need not go through the day in a half

awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the

great sleep bringer and restorative. Four

of the most nourishing foods in the

world are blended together to make this

delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons.

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a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

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S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandi Chowk, DELHI.

## Journalists In Car Accident

### Driver Seriously Injured: Mishap Near Bhuj

(From Our Correspondent.)  
BHUU, May 25.

A party of Journalists who were  
returning from Kandagra after  
attending the opening ceremony  
of the Tokersl Jivraj Charitable  
Dispensary by Maharajkumar  
Shri Madansingji met with a se-  
rious accident last evening about  
6-1/2 miles off Bhuj when their  
car while taking turn at a bad  
curve suddenly dashed against a  
road.

The car was badly damaged but  
the occupants luckily escaped with  
slight injuries to one. The driver  
however received somewhat se-  
rious injuries and was later  
brought to Bhuj in another pas-  
senger car and was attended to.

The car had to be abandoned on  
the road for the night and the  
journalists who included "Sama-  
char" and "Chronicle" correspon-  
dents had to walk the whole dis-  
tance in the absence of any other  
vehicle.

The opening ceremony was at-  
tended by a number of state of-  
ficials besides people from the sur-  
rounding villages including a large  
number of ladies.

Maharajkumar arrived with Dr.  
Jadavji Hansraj the Chief Medi-  
cal Officer of the State and was  
received by Khetsi and Khimji  
sons of Seth Tokersl.

Dr. Jadavji addressing the ga-  
thering stressed the need for  
more dispensaries, maternity  
homes and eye hospitals as also  
Anathashrams in Cutch and ap-  
pealed to Cutchli Sethias to do the  
needful.

Madansingji in a brief speech  
paid tributes to the philanthropic  
Cutchli. He then declared the  
hospital open.

The Maharajkumar was then  
presented with an address.







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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1939

## INDIA AND BRITISH IMPERIALISM

After-dinner speeches of Britishers on British imperialism should not be taken too seriously but Lord Zetland's speech at the Empire Day dinner in London merits some notice because he is the Secretary of State for India. He started with the object of condemning the tendency in India "to speak of British imperialism as if it was something evil, a thing to be fought and if possible, destroyed." But as if he immediately realised that the tendency was conspicuous in Britain, too, and that imperialism is everywhere hated except by those who profit by it, he passed on to what he considered a safer topic, namely, the "interesting and profitable speculation for those in India who inveigh against British Imperialism to consider how their lot under the Imperialism of any of those, who in these days have raised aloft the standard of power politics, would likely compare with their present lot as citizens of the British Empire." It is not easy to discriminate between imperialisms, tarred as they are with the same brush. But it must be conceded that British Imperialism is more astute than any other and knows how to cover its steel traps with velvet cushions. But we shall not indulge in the speculation as our task is not to choose between imperialisms but to fight and eliminate every imperialism seeking to enslave us.

### Broken Promises

As if to reconcile us to British Imperialism Lord Zetland tells us that its goal for India is Dominion Status and points out how "it was authoritatively and finally set forth in the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 and the pronouncement of the Viceroy of India made ten years later with the full authority of the Government of the day to the effect that the natural issue of India's progress as contemplated in the preamble to the Act was the attainment of Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth." And he seriously asks if anyone can deny that since that day "the energies of the Imperial Government have been devoted wholeheartedly to giving effect to the policy thus laid down and the redemption of the pro-

mises thus solemnly given." Now, if Dominion Status was meant to be the goal even in 1919 and if the promise was solemnly, authoritatively and finally endorsed by the Viceroy ten years later, why is it that the term is studiously avoided in the Act of 1935? The Act itself and the terrible struggle that attended it are a complete repudiation of the claim that wholehearted attempts were made for the redemption of the promises solemnly given. The making and breaking of promises is a feature of British imperialism in which respect perhaps no other imperialism can beat it.

### Empty Boast

Lord Zetland's final argument in defence of British Imperialism is the constitution which is actually in force in India, under which have been formed, he says, popular Parliaments and responsible governments. And he boasts: "Is it conceivable that under any form of imperialism other than British imperialism the political party in India, which is most vocal and at times vehemently critical of it, should be in power in eight out of the eleven provinces with the encouragement and active co-operation of those agents of British imperialism, the Governor-General and the Governors of provinces?" This is an empty boast. The constitution is being worked not because it is good as a constitution but because a part of it is a serviceable weapon for the elimination of British imperialism itself. The Congress is working it in eight provinces not because of the benevolence of British imperialism but in spite of its hostility. And in so far as the British Government welcomes Congress administration it is because the Government fears Congress in the opposition more and fondly hopes that soon enough Congress leaders may stick on to office for the sake of it, forgetting the main object with which they accepted it. It is a vain hope. Congressmen cannot possibly cling to office a day longer than is absolutely necessary for their consolidation and preparation for the next and final attack on British imperialism. Lord Zetland's speech is a welcome reminder of the task even now calling to them.

## Crisis In Far East

Japanese madness is evidently on the increase. The militarists are rushing their unfortunate country headlong towards an international crisis of the gravest magnitude; indeed, they are desperately precipitating a war with Britain, France and the United States. The "Ranpura" outrage was repeated within twenty-four hours, the victim this time being a French liner. This is not all. A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman has declared that the Japanese shall tolerate no foreign meddling in their efforts to deal with anti-Japanese elements in Foreign concessions and that Anglo-American refusal to consider any change in the status of International settlements is unacceptable. Recent Japanese outrages are intended to constitute an earnest of this general determination to drive out all foreign interests from China and immediately to stop all contact with the latter. And to emphasise this further, they have resorted to a provocation

which is far more serious than the outrages on foreign liners. They have sent a warship to Kulangsu, the scene of the recent international trouble. The Foreign Powers, however, have responded promptly by sending more warships to Amoy. The result is a naval concentration by both sides. The atmosphere is electric enough. And the storm may burst at any moment because the Japanese warship at Kulangsu is under orders to interfere with foreign shipping too. It is obvious that the fight which Japan is so deliberately provoking can have but one result. Why then are her rulers adopting such suicidal tactics? Are they risking everything in the hope that the Powers would retreat as they did before Italy or Germany for the same reason, namely that anything was better than forcing disaster on regimes for which they have a sneaking sympathy? This is the danger of the situation. For the so-called democracies are not incapable of it.

## Anglo-Russian Negotiations

We wonder if the French are not being rather optimistic. The Paris press almost unanimously declares that "an Anglo-Soviet agreement for co-operation to resist aggression in Europe is already an accomplished fact." But Mr. Chamberlain is expected to know better and the picture that his recent answers in Parliament present is a little different. He gave the House to understand that the British Government were going to submit a new set of proposals as a result of the Halifax-Maisky conversations. This is certainly progress in the right direction, but the deliberately cautious language in which he expressed the confident hope of reaching an agree-

ment leads one to doubt whether these new proposals really meet the Russian viewpoint. This doubt is further strengthened by Mr. Chamberlain's reference "to some points which have still to be cleared up" and which, the Premier suggested may delay the agreement for a fairly long time as compared with the extreme urgency of the problem. The situation is confusing enough notwithstanding a subsequent attempt by Reuter's diplomatic correspondent to show that all will be well in about a week's time. This assurance does not remove doubts. For one thing, the terms reported by Reuter seem to be self-contradictory. The situation,

## You Can Worry Hitler

Growth Of A Secret Opposition  
(By Our Central European Correspondent).

May, 18.  
A new and powerful technique for peace has been discovered, not by diplomats and statesmen, but by the ordinary men-and-women-in-the-street — thousands of them, in all parts of the world. It is deeply worrying the Gestapo, and even the higher Nazi hierarchy as far upward as the Gauleiters.

I cannot too strongly stress the power and importance of this new phenomenon, which, although it has existed in embryo for the last two years, has suddenly grown to such proportions that quite new and unprecedented political conditions are capable of being created by it.

**The New Force**  
This new force in Germany is a flood of letters, mainly from Britain but also from almost every country on the globe; a flood that has risen spontaneously in the hearts of thousands even tens of thousands, of souls who long for peace and hate the growing barriers between themselves and the ordinary people of this country.

These letters, poured from the hearts of simple and sincere folk, are reaching the hands of thousands of ordinary, similar folk in Hitler's Germany. They recall the futility and horror of the last war, its unrequited burdens for the "small men" of both sides, the personal losses of loved ones sustained perhaps by the sender and the receiver alike.

These letters point with love and admiration to the great contribution of the German people and nation to the sum of human achievement; they speak of the music, the grand chorales, the science and wisdom that the Germans have given in dower to Europe.

And they implore the persons who receive them to prevent Hitler's race to war and to preserve peace between the nations.

The senders of these letters sometimes state that they have found the name and address of the receiver on a chance invoice, guide-book (in the case of hoteliers and such-like), or directory. For the sake of the German man or woman who received the letter, it is best to state some such fact so that they may clear themselves of "seditious correspondence" should the Gestapo intercept the letter.

### The Flood Rises

But seldom indeed can such letters be discovered by Himmler's men. The flood rises and overflows such barriers as they can erect, pours into Germany in mounting volume. The secret opposition to Hitler, which is now beginning to sense the slow ripening of the harvest it has sown throughout the land in these last years, facing death and torture that life may return to Germany, welcomes this new force from over our frontiers. It shows to our people under the Terror that the world outside understands, watches, and in fearful hope, longs to recover them into the family of nations, and vows that never again will it stain its hands with such international crimes as drove maddened Germany into the arms of mad Hitler.

Thousands of brave men and women in Hitler's Germany thank those who have written from their hearts to our people. We ask that not thousands but millions of others shall make this bond of living contact between themselves and some German man or woman, youth or girl. But this above all we ask. Let there be no sentimentality, let there be no hint of concession to Hitlerism within or without Germany, in these letters. Nazism is a tiger, a mad, man-eating beast.

Let your letters convey understanding and support to the German soul who receives them, but let them speak hatred and resolute eternal opposition to all that Nazi barbarism means, whether on Rhine or Ganges.

(Our Correspondent is a German with wide experience of Central Europe, and high connections both in the Nazi Party and in the Secret Opposition). In a covering note he adds that so acute has become the Nazi anxiety about these letters that the "Westdeutsche Beobachter" of Cologne has published an editorial attempting to belittle their effect).

however, is by no means dark. There is more than one bright ray of hope offered by the outburst of "angry sarcasm" in the Nazi press.

# Harijans And The Coming War

## "How We Feel About It"

By A Young Harijan

I was constrained to read the recent news of the appeal of Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, President All India Depressed Classes Association, to the "Depressed" Classes to enlist themselves in large numbers in the Army without delay.

The Rao Bahadur is reported to have said "We should offer ourselves for service and if need be for self-sacrifice as a matter of privilege and patriotism and not as a matter of bargain. This is not the time for stipulating conditions and bargaining in a commercial spirit." The Rao Bahadur who has been claiming for himself the title of the champion of the interests of the "Depressed" classes in India and who, for that matter, made a common cause with Mahatma Gandhi to keep the Harijans in the pale of Hindu Society politically should come forward now to advise the Harijans to join the Army and fight under the British Officers, would lead any sane man to think that there was something rotten in the affairs of Denmark.

As the Rao Bahadur advises the Harijans not to stipulate any conditions to the British Government and barter their military services in a commercial spirit, I am writing these lines for the information of the Rao Bahadur and those who have a soft corner in their hearts for the dumb millions among the Harijans with the only hope that they may save the Harijans from being entrapped again in a false position.

### Mahars In The Army

It is a well-known fact that the Britishers established themselves in India mainly on the physical support of the lower strata of society in India. But, as soon as they found themselves firmly entrenched in the soil of India, they kicked off the ladder. There were thousands of the Harijans in the Indian Army before. But the Britishers asked them to take their 'about turn' in life as soon as their services were not felt to be essential.

Since then appeals had been made to the sense of justice of the British Government in India. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, several attempts were made in the past in this connection.

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

### Another Munich

In spite of a definite declaration to the contrary by Signor Mussolini's own paper, "Il Popolo d'Italia" and inspite of being reminded of his past experiences Mr. Chamberlain insisted in the Commons that he was "satisfied" that Italian armaments would be withdrawn from Spain! Modern history does not supply a more brazen-faced and obstinately incorrigible statesman. But Mr. Chamberlain's "realism" is not confined to Spain alone. It is more positively active elsewhere too. Another "Munich" is about to be perpetrated and against the same unfortunate country. Asked in the House of Commons to give an assurance that the new status of Bohemia and Moravia would not be recognised "de facto" without the House being first consulted, the Premier refused. And the excuse he gave was that "it is not usual to give an assurance of that kind". Since what is historically usual is that Mr. Chamberlain faces the House with accomplished facts of international betrayal and treachery, the inference is obvious. Mr. Chamberlain has decided to surrender Bohemia and Moravia to German aggression.

### Who Is Unfair?

Speaking at the Calcutta Dinner in London the other day Sir George Campbell remarked that the Europeans in India were bound to ask if the Congress had given the British a fair trial. We should not be surprised if the British asked such a question. Ever since the days of Mir Kasim in the 18th century the British in India have displayed strange notions of fairness, regarding no-

thing less than monopolist rights as fair. They declared war against him because he extended to the fellow-Indians the trade privileges which the British claimed exclusively for themselves. The same spirit is being evinced even now, the latest instance of which is the imposition on India of preferences to Lancashire. A still more glaring illustration is the privileged position of the British in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force and also in the Indian Civil Service, of the same type are the special commercial safeguards in the Constitution. These unfair deals were made by the British Government, and it is the Congress and the people of India, not the British, that have cause for complaint against unfairness. The British will do well to realise that there must be a limit to their truculence and grabbing spirit. In any case there is a limit to Indians' patience.

**The Best Way**  
Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who is now at Simla in connection with an emigration meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee, suggests various courses to be adopted by the Government of India against the South African Government, which seems determined to enforce the Segregation Bill against Indians. The best suggestion is that the Government of India should enforce all feasible retaliatory measures against South Africans in India. We are sure that the mere preparedness of the Government of India to do this will bring the Union Government to its senses and end the dispute once for all. But will the

reward which the Mahars received for the faithful services."

### During The World War

To placate the Mahars of Maharashtra to enter in the Army prominent persons both official and non-official, moved among the Mahars during the hectic days of recruiting propaganda in Maharashtra when the Allies were losing grounds on some fronts. I give some extracts of a report of a public meeting of the Mahars, held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Sunday evening, 8th July 1917, when Mr. P. R. Cadell, the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, presided. The report appeared in the local press:

"The Chairman, in opening the proceedings said:—

I have great pleasure in having the honour to preside over a meeting of this nature. It was about the year 1891 that the Government of India decided to adopt the class company system, and this led, in defence to the prejudices of other castes, to the Mahars being no longer taken for the Army greatly to the regret of the many officers of the Army, and of the civil officers of the Presidency. Since then the Mahars have on no less than eight occasions addressed petitions to Government to ask that their ancient privilege should be restored to them. They have pointed to their unshaken fidelity and their proved valour on many fields.

They have appealed to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, whereby equal privileges were so far as may be, to be accorded to all, irrespective of caste or creed. They were able to name no fewer than 117 Mahars, who, in spite of the caste prejudices against them had risen to the commissioned rank. Their petitions make pathetic reading, and they aroused the sympathy of successive Governors, such as Lord Harris, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Lamington and Lord Sydenham. But the Government of India felt obliged to remain firm to the opinion that the class system of companies must be maintained.

### Governor's Message

Now, however, the great struggle in which the Empire is involved renders it necessary, that every man who is willing to risk his life on the battle field should come forward. The Maratha re-

(Continued on page 13, col. 4)



WITHOUT COMMENT

For a long period history was made in Europe, which led the march and fixed the aims and progress in the world, but that tide of inspiration was no longer running as it did in times gone by. Christian civilisation in Europe was now profoundly troubled and challenged from within.

—King's Broadcast.

At a conference at Lahore, Dr. Saizyapa, the organiser-in-chief, declared that it was incorrect to say that the Forward Bloc would oppose Gandhiji or the Congress Working Committee.

Thanks to the process of elimination, we are getting nearer the aims and, objects of the Bloc, aren't we?

Speaking in London a Bengal "European", Sir George Campbell to wit, declared that "the British must be forgiven if they regarded the Congress policy with a considerable amount of suspicion."

They are forgiven. And India would be grateful if she were helped to forget them too.

An anti-Prohibition meeting held the other day at Bombay was attended by a Muslim League member of the Bombay Corporation.

But it is still premature to report that the next demonstration will be officially participated in by the Provincial Muslim League.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued a statement from Lucknow—sorry we mean Matheran, strongly protesting against "the passing of the obnoxious and unjust Asiatic Segregation Bill by the South African Assembly."

This encourages us to hope to expect a statement on the Palestine White Paper in another ten days.

Mr. Jinnah solemnly warns apropos of the Segregation Bill, that failing an "honourable solution" through negotiations with representatives of India, "the consequence will be disastrous."

This militant tone is most welcome.

But—er—what does it really mean?

—Headlines.

Sgt. Saxena must wait. Hasn't Mr. Jinnah issued a grave warning on the subject?

—As Mr. Malcolm MacDonald reminded the House, the Jew-Arab problem is the most difficult of all because the conflict is not between right and wrong, but between right and right.—Anglo-India.

A sad but British truth.

And although two wrongs cannot make a right, two rights, naturally make a British domination.

A man reviving from an anaesthetic was being very sentimental. The wife nearby said to the nurse: "I have not heard him talk like that since our honeymoon; where do you buy the dope?"

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—Headlines.



## Zetland On Achievements Of British Imperialism

### Dominion Status, India's Goal, Reiterated

Present Generation Will Make Or Mar Her Future

LONDON, May 24. SPEAKING at the Empire Day dinner in London Lord Zetland said on such an occasion and to such an audience one might speak without an apology on British imperialism and its achievements. He was more disposed to do so by reason of the fact that there had grown up among leaders of political thought in that part of the Empire, for which he was more particularly responsible, a tendency to speak of British imperialism as if it was something evil—a thing to be fought and, if possible, destroyed.

"I sometimes think that it will be an interesting and profitable speculation for those in India who inveigh against British imperialism to consider how their lot under the imperialism of any of those, who in these days have raised aloft the standard of power politics, would likely compare with their present lot as citizens of the British Empire."

After explaining that the attainment of Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth was the goal of India, Lord Zetland expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Congress should be in power in eight out of the eleven provinces with the encouragement and active co-operation of the agents of British Imperialism.

He added "Yet this much at least should be crystal clear to day—that for those to whom the burden of Government has been transferred in these early years are testing time. Indians themselves are now faced with the responsibility of reconciling differences between, for example, the two great communities of Muslims and Hindus. I have no hesitation in saying that on this issue the present generation of Indians has within its power to make or mar the future of their country. Only if the minorities feel assured that they can collaborate as equal partners in a common enterprise without the haunting fear of finding their rights overborne or disregarded, can we hope for a sure and steady progress towards the goal."

Lord Zetland said that the aims of British Imperialism in so far as the peoples of India were concerned were set forth authoritatively and finally in the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 and pronouncement of the Viceroy of India made ten years later with the full authority of the Government of the day to the effect that the natural issue of India's progress as contemplated in the preamble to the Act was the attainment of Dominion Status in the British Commonwealth. That then was the goal. "Can anyone deny that since that day the energies of the Imperial Government have been devoted wholeheartedly to giving effect to the policy thus laid down and the redemption of the promises thus solemnly given? Is it nothing that in the eleven great provinces of British India in spite of formidable difficulties arising out of the diversity of race, religion, language, civilisation,

#### AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

##### Youth Beats Veteran

LONDON, May 25. At Hoylake, the weather was windy, and difficult conditions prevailed for the fourth round of the Amateur Golf Championship. Thomie Hiley, 19-year-old Southport player, upholding youthful challenge beat Harry Bentley ex-English Amateur Champion 5 and 4.

Thon beat Wyle 2 and 1. Charles Stowe, Walker Cup Player beat William Sutton Runner-up in English Championship 2 and 1.

At Hoylake, in the quarter-final, Freddie Jones (Great Britain) beat Destremau (France) 6-2, 6-3, 3-6 and 14-12. Destremau led 3-1 in the second set, and 3-0 in the third. In the final set, Destremau led 3-0 and 4-3. Hare at 6-5 had two match points. Destremau led 7-6 and again 8-7.—Reuter.

#### COUNTY CRICKET

##### Hammond's Aggressive Innings

LONDON, May 25. At the County Cricket, Hammond played an aggressive innings. He scored 24 fours. Yardley had 23 fours in his score, having batted 185 minutes. With Turner, he added 133 runs. The Sussex fielding revealed lapses. Nichols batted for four hours, his score including 10 fours. Hampshire lost five wickets for 97. Dempster gave two chances.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE VERSUS WARWICKSHIRE. Gloucestershire won by an innings and 16 runs. Warwick 181 and 156 (Goddard 6 for 562) Gloucester 353 (Hammond 192 not out). NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VERSUS GLAMORGAN. Glamorgan won by 6 wickets. Northants 191 and 138 (Judge 4/63). Emrys Davies 4/30 (Glamorgan 162 and 170 for 40). (Turnbull 51 not out).—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VERSUS YORKSHIRE. Cambridge 84 and 252 for 5 (F. G. Mann 51, Blake 61, Barnard 75). Yorks 350 for two declared (Yardley 140 not out, Turner 62 not out).

MIDDLESEX VERSUS HAMPSHIRE. Middlesex 402 (Hants. 183 and following on 121 for 3 (Bailey 55 not out)).

LEICESTERSHIRE VERSUS LANCASHIRE. Lancs. 464 for 8 declared (Smith

## FIVE ARABS WOUNDED

Party Of Jews Drive In Stolen Car Firing Automatic Pistols

HAIFA, May 25. Five Arabs were wounded when a party of Jews drove through the Arab quarter in a stolen car firing automatic pistols. The car belonged to a brother of Doctor Chaimweizmann and was later left at the car owner's residence.—Reuter.

## ARAB ENCOUNTERS WITH BRITISH ARMY CONTINUE

JERUSALEM, May 25. Reports of the fighting near Tulkaram show that a native interpreter was also killed while eleven Arab bodies were found in a field and two prisoners taken. All the British casualties belonged to the second battalion of West Surrey Regiment who are co-operating with the first battalion of Argyll Sutherland and engaged the Arabs after they had been spotted by air force planes.

The action followed the receipt of the information that Sheikh Mohammed Hassan alias Abubakar, successor of the rebel commander Abdul Rahim, killed on March 27, was visiting the villages demanding recruits and money for an attempt to revive gang activity.

The British army, however, is successfully countering such attempts.—Reuter.

## MAJESTIES SPEEDING THROUGH PRAIRIE

KEMNAY (Manitoba), May 25. Their Majesties dined in the train speeding across the prairie and afterwards stopped at the town of Brandon, where they were given one of the warmest and most dramatic receptions of the tour by 70,000 prairie folk, some of whom had travelled over a hundred miles, including the oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Angus, aged 88 and 15,000 children.—Reuter.

## King's Reply To Manitoba's Welcome

WINNIPEG, May 24. The King replying to the Premier of Manitoba's welcome said that the people of Manitoba having united many races in common citizenship might well be proud that the practice of tolerance and democratic principles had brought such splendid fruit. "In my journey westward I have been struck by the immensity of the country and the many visible proofs of its material and social progress."

His Majesty added it gave them the utmost pleasure to visit them and they prayed that under divine blessing the people of Manitoba might continue to prosper.

## KING'S SPEECH HEARD DISTINCTLY IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 24. The King's message to the Empire was heard perfectly throughout Britain. His Majesty spoke more rapidly than usual and very distinctly. Princess Elizabeth heard the speech over the radio set in her own room in Buckingham Palace, while the other members of the Royal Family, including the Duke and the Duchess of Gloucester, also heard the broadcast at their own homes.

At the annual banquet of the Combined Empire Societies in London, the whole company remained standing throughout the speech which was reproduced with great clarity during the evening. The Earl of Athlone, who presided, sent to the King a message expressing "United loyalty and devotion on behalf of all peoples of the Empire." The King replied that they both were enjoying their visit to Canada.

The Duke and the Duchess of Kent were the principal guests at the banquet. Mr. Stanley Bruce proposing their toast, emphasised the enthusiasm of Australians at the prospect of the Duke's arrival.—Reuter.

5 for 107 Leicester 361 (Watson 57 Armstrong 97, Dempster 51, Thursting 54, Phillipson, 5 for 139) Lancs 45 for 1.

SUSSEX VERSUS ESSEX. Sussex 149, and 161 for (John Langridge 64 not out, Essex 406 (Taylor 62, Nichols 146, Cock 78, not out).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VERSUS WEST INDIES. West Indies 480 for 7 declared, Oxford 232 and following on 125 for 2 (Lomas 50 not out, Eagar 52 not out).—Reuter.

## AND NOW—DANZIG...

"THEY SET FIRE TO SOMETHING—IS IT THE POLISH CUSTOMS?" "NO, IT'S A GERMAN CUSTOM..."



(Special for "The Chronicle")

## 9 More Rescued From "Squalus"

Survivors Story Of Terrible Experience

PORTSMOUTH, May 25. Nine more men have been rescued from the "Squalus" making 24 rescued.

Nine others are known to be alive. The probable death toll is twenty-six.

EARLIER. Eight of the last survivors of the "Squalus" have been brought to the surface after a nerve-wrecking ordeal. The three previous trips of the rescue bell had taken two hours each. On the last trip the bell jammed a hundred and fifty feet below the surface and divers worked frantically in trying to clear the jammed wire for four hours before it could be released.

In the meanwhile the eight survivors with a ninth man, who had gone down to operate the bell were herded like sardines, breathing a synthetic mixture of oxygen and helium. Altogether 33 men have been rescued leaving the probable death-roll at 26.

The Navy's High Command has ordered to resume work at dawn in an attempt to bring the bodies to the surface.

When the rescue chamber descended for the third time, hot soup was taken below for the benefit of those still alive. Fifteen survivors have been taken to hospital.

Great cheers arose from the crew of the rescue ship "Falcon" as the chamber came to surface. The rescue brought a new hope to a throng of some 50 anguished wives and womanfolk keeping 24 hours anxious vigil on the shore.

The rescue is a sequel to a dramatic work of nearly an hour by a diver fixing the line of the submarine after which another hour charged with suspense ensued, while the chamber which was lowered was raised for the first time.

A survivor, Thomas Bland, said that we made a normal fast dive and then something happened. It was one of those things that might go wrong with any complicated machines. We started taking water through the ventilation valve and knew something was wrong. The men worked to shut off the water and then the diving officer gave orders to blow up the tanks. We took a terrific angle with the bow up. One of the men closed the door to the after part which took super-strength. Every man remained cheerful despite the great cold and darkness.—Reuter.

## LABOUR WINS BY-ELECTION

LONDON, May 24. The by-election for Kennington Division, Lambeth, caused by the death of the Conservative Sir George Harvey resulted as follows:—

J. Walmot (Labour) 10,715. Major Angus Kennedy (Conservative) 7,119.—Reuter.

## OAKS PROBABLES

LONDON, May 25. The following are the Oaks' probabilities: Beary rides Soft Impeachment, Elliott, Whitefox, Stephenson, Infrared, Cliff Richards, Castilian Princess, Beasley, Superbe, Marshall, Sugar Kandy and Nevett rides Curtincaill.

Omit Scenery, Semiramide and Sonaphore.—Reuter's Special.

## SPANISH TROOPS FOR ITALY.

Three thousand Spanish troops will leave Spain for Italy shortly with 19,400 Italian legionaries. The Spaniards will head the Military review at Naples before the King of Italy.—Reuter.

## Queen Mary's Condition Improves

LONDON, May 25. Queen Mary had a good night, says an official Medical statement.

The eye is more comfortable and Her Majesty's general condition continues to improve.—Reuter.

## British Press Enthusiastic

Indications Of Successful Conclusion Of Pact With Soviet

LONDON, May 25. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement indicating an early successful conclusion of the negotiations with the Soviet's evokes warm commendation in all sections of the British press.

"The Times" remarks that it says much for the diplomatic skill of the negotiators that so close an approximation of views has been already achieved and above all it shows that a strong overriding identity of purpose unites the negotiators.

The "Daily Mail" says that a pact with Russia will round off Lord Halifax's peace front policy. In his determination to secure it he has been in advance of some other members of the cabinet.

The "News Chronicle" says the announcement that an Anglo-Franco-Soviet Pact is at last within sight will be received with relief.

The "Daily Herald" writes it is by far the most reassuring international news for a long time and the improvement in the European situation to which it should lead is immense.—Reuter.

## NAZI PRESS GETS SARCASTIC

BERLIN, May 25. The approaching Anglo-Soviet Agreement occasions an outburst of angry sarcasm in the newspapers.

The "Lokalanzeiger" says that British capitulation to Moscow and her renunciation of her own foreign policy are complete.

The "Boersenzeitung" speaks of "The ridiculous and repulsive picture" of Britain in its weakness sacrificing the last threads of her pride to win a helper.

The "Volksischer Beobachter" says that over the effects which will result from such ideological community of interests for world ruling Britain the latter and not Germany will have to worry.—Reuter.

## GEN. HENEKER DEAD

LONDON, May 25. The death has occurred of General Heneker.—Reuter.

## Queen Mary's letter To Lorry Driver.

LONDON, May 25. A letter written on behalf of Queen Mary by Lady Constance Milnes Gaskell, lady-in-waiting has been sent to the lorry driver involved in Tuesday's accident.

It expresses Queen Mary's thanks for the flowers the driver took to Marlborough House and adds that Queen Mary hoped he was none the worse for the experience.—Reuter.

## Intriguing Situation In Far East

### Battleships Of Rival Nations Congregate At Amoy

JAPANESE MARINES REFUSE TO EVACUATE KULANGSU

LONDON, May 25. The situation in the Far-East has become increasingly delicate in consequence of the recent developments, according to despatches from Hongkong.

Negotiations on Kulangsu broke down when the British, French, American and Japanese naval commanders failed to agree on withdrawal of the marines landed there by all the four Powers.

Backed by the French and American chiefs Sir Percy Noble, it is understood, insisted that the Japanese marines must evacuate Kulangsu as a condition of further discussion.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Japanese imposition of a blockade on Kulangsu Island is presumably a reprisal for Admiral Noble's attitude.

More warships continue to arrive at Amoy, where the congregation includes five British, two American, three French and eight Japanese vessels.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Hongkong correspondent it is believed that the outcome of the "Ranpura" incident will be posting of naval guards on all British ships in the Far-East. The British Commander-in-Chief Admiral Noble has lodged a very strong protest with the Japanese against stopping "Ranpura" yesterday.—Reuter.

## FIRE DESTROYS ESTONIAN TOWN

200 Houses Burnt; 1,500 Rendered Homeless

TALLINN, May 25. The greatest fire Estonia has ever known destroyed the town of Petseri near the Russian frontier.

Two hundred houses were burned and 1,500 persons, which is one third of the population, were rendered homeless.

The historic monastery with a dozen churches was saved. The fire which was followed by a storm in two neighbouring villages is still burning.—Reuter.

## SCOTTISH UNION WINS CORONATION CUP

LONDON, May 25. The Coronation Cup run at Epsom over a distance of one mile four furlongs resulted as follows: SCOTTISH UNION (Gordon Richards) .....

BISTOLFI (Harry Wragg) .. 2. ANTONYM (Tucker) .. 3. Six ran.

The race was won by six lengths, neck separated the second and third. Winner was trained by Noel Cannon.

Betting:—85 to 40 Scottish Union, 11 to 2 Bistolfi, 2 to 1 Antonym.—Reuter's Special.

## S. AFRICAN LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED?

LONDON, May 25. Lists closed in the City almost immediately after the opening for subscription of Five Million Sterling South African loan issued at ninety-six-and-half bearing three-and-half per cent interest redeemable in 1954/59.

The loan it is believed has been largely oversubscribed. The proceeds will be largely devoted to Defence requirements.—Reuter.

## NETHERLAND URGED To Increase East Indian Fleet

HAGUE, May 24. Increase of three battleships in the Netherlands East Indian fleet in view of Japanese naval expansion was urged in the Senate by Professor Lohman, leader of the Christian Historical Group. Prof. Lohman, said that reinforcement in East-Indies would be important for Australia and declared that the British were paying 14 sterling a head for defence while the Dutch were paying only a fifth of that amount and could well afford more.—Reuter.

## World Achievement.

A Life-Saving Lock

Behind the paragraph in a newspaper which last year told the world that a safety-lock for railway carriages had been invented lies an interesting story.

The man to whom we owe this safety device is Mr. F. Reavill, a hotel-keeper near Nottingham, England. All his life Mr. Reavill has been a life-saver, for while a boy he became a keen swimmer and this has aided him in saving the lives of 29 people who had got into difficulties while bathing in the River Trent.

A little while ago Sir John Rees, who was Member of Parliament for East Nottingham, travelled up to London in order to try to get the Albert Medal for life-saving for Mr. Reavill. Misfortune overtook him, however, for during the journey he opened the wrong door of the railway carriage, fell on the line, and was killed.

This tragedy gave Mr. Reavill a new purpose in life. He determined to provide the world with a lock which was really safe. Buying different types of locks, and then dissecting them, he has finally hit on the design which has been patented. Simple, yet ingenious, this new lock fitted to railway carriage doors will enable the driver or the guard of the train to fasten every carriage door securely by operating one lever. In collisions the doors of a train or car automatically open.

Once passengers are seated in a car, the driver can lock all the doors by moving a small lever on the dashboard, and when he wishes to leave his car parked he can lock the doors from outside by means of a further lever fixed in a secret place. This wonderful device can also be attached to aeroplanes, the pilot locking his doors by moving a switch in the cockpit.



## SATYAGRAHA MEMORIAL AT HUBLI

### Premier's Tribute To Karnatak's Achievements

#### REAL REVOLUTION CONSISTS IN MAKING SOCIETY BETTER AND NOBLER

HUBLI, May 25. Amidst memorable scenes Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay led the celebration in connection with the return of lands confiscated during the Congress no-tax campaign in Karnatak.

The large gathering of ryots acclaimed the Premier repeatedly amidst enthusiastic scenes as he laid the foundation stone of the Satyagraha Memorial on a piece of land confiscated during the no-tax campaign and now restored to its owner. Walking over to the paddy fields, the Premier performed the ploughing and sowing ceremony in a restored land, while the crowd shouted national slogans.

The Premier was then presented with addresses of welcome by the ryots and other institutions.

**KANARA'S SACRIFICE.** The Premier rose to reply amidst deafening cheers of thousands of peasants. He described Kanara as a beautiful garden of nature. He said the sacrifice made by Gujrat and Kanarak was responsible for giving the Congress the present power. Land bearing half the revenue of the taluqa was involved in this campaign. One hundred and fifty villages out of 300 joined the campaign; 37 per cent. of the Khatavada had joined it; 500 men and 85 women braved jail in this taluqa; 678 acres were forfeited in Ankola, while 2,090 acres were forfeited in Siddapur.

#### LIAISON BETWEEN CENTRE & PROVINCES

(Continued from page 1)

between the Central Governments and the Provincial Governments on various matters touching Law and Order held. There was more inter-dependence between the respective spheres than was sometimes assumed.—United Press.

#### "COMMON FRONT" POLICY

SIMLA, May 25. The words "common front" would be applicable to the spirit in which the provinces and the Centre in India met their responsibilities, said Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, Government of India, in opening the proceedings this morning of the Home Ministers' conference—the first to be called under Provincial Autonomy.

Sir Reginald made special reference to the subject of air raid precautions and war preparations among subjects which, he said, the liaison between the Centre and the Provinces must be particularly close, and some amount of central co-ordination was essential.

"I observe," he said, "that although what is known as the 'Defence' amendment of the Government of India Act which is now before Parliament has been criticised on the ground (which I do not for a moment admit) that it seeks to remove from the provinces the powers which they have, the Centre has always been anxious to leave to the provinces the executive responsibility for Air Raid precautions, while certain provinces have shown an inclination to pass it back to the Centre. This position may reassure anyone who doubts the attitude of the Centre in such matters, and I hope, that the communication which has recently been addressed to provinces regarding the financing of war measures will have assured them that these responsibilities will be

#### A SHORT STORY

## NIGHT OF MAY 21ST

By Richard Hill Wilkinson

"So Hosea Street is still Mayor of Randolph?" I said to Dan Linnot last spring when I came up for the fishing.

"Just barely," said Dan. I looked at him in astonishment. Hosea has been Mayor of Randolph for eighteen years. The last I knew his elections were foregone conclusions. He was practically an institution.

"So what happened?" "So Hosea made a mistake last year and doggone near got whipped by Fred West."

"Hosea made a mistake? What kind of a mistake?" "Oh, something about graft connected with our share of the appropriation for the new Federal highway." Dan Linnot waved an airy hand. "It ain't the mistake that's important. Maybe he was guilty and maybe not. What makes the difference is that we came pretty high losing Hosea as a city official, and that would have been bad."

"Yes," I agreed, "that would have been bad. Generally speaking, Hosea is the most public-spirited citizen I have ever known. Not only that, but a smart campaigner."

"Rusty thought. That was the trouble. For eighteen years his election has been a foregone conclusion and he hadn't had to worry about campaigns. Fred West figured on that and Fred almost whipped him."

"Now, I ain't complaining about Fred none. Fred's a good man. Good business man, good father and a good husband. But not the type to be Mayor. Not a man with the public-spirited qualities of Hosea."

"But Fred wanted to be Mayor. Seemed he'd been harbouring the desire for years, and when Hosea made his mistake he saw his chance. He made that Federal highway business the keynote of his campaign. Harped on it. Enlarged it. Made it seem twice as big as it was. And half the voters believed him. Especially when Hosea made very little effort to fight back."

"The fact is that Hosea was disappointed. It hurt him to think that the people whom he'd been serving should lose faith in him so quickly, be willing to believe so readily something that

was a sure-enough stain on his character. He almost quit, almost dropped out of the fight and turned Randolph over to the mercy of Fred West.

"But me and a couple of other citizens changed his mind in the nick of time. We paid Hosea a call and expressed our faith. We explained how you can't depend upon the fickleness of a mob, how the folks in Randolph didn't really know what they wanted. They'd merely been swayed by the glib tongue of Fred West. We pointed out to Hosea that it would be criminal to forsake the city that had paid him so handsomely in this hour of its need. All great men, we said, had to



Hosea has been Mayor of Randolph for eighteen years.

stand abuse in order to achieve an end.

"And Hosea saw the light. He decided to keep on fighting and do his best to get himself re-elected. But even with his renewed enthusiasm his chances were slim. Fred West had gotten too firm a foothold. What Hosea needed was a new plank to his platform, a catch phrase, or some information that would turn the people against Fred West."

"Two days later Hosea made his most important campaign speech. He didn't say a word against Fred West. He didn't defend the charges Fred had made against him. Instead he hammered on his own qualities and

the fact that Randolph needed him. Then, he closed his speech with these words: 'There's just one question I'd like to ask Mr. West. I'd like to ask him what he was doing up in Mont Claire on the night of May 21st last!'

"Well, sir, folks began to wonder what Fred West was doing up in Mont Claire. They asked Fred West and Fred looked puzzled and said he'd have to study about it. This sounded suspicious. Fred's lieutenants told him he'd have to clear that charge in his next address. 'What charge?' Fred demanded angrily.

"When he next addressed a gathering of voters, he devoted almost his entire speech to explaining what he was doing on the night of May 21st. It didn't sound very convincing. Folks weren't satisfied. They asked Hosea what he meant. They asked him what Fred was actually doing. But Hosea only smiled and looked wise and said: 'Why, Fred can explain his doings if he's innocent.' And that's all the information he'd give out."

"Rumours began to get about. Fred had been mixed up with a woman. Fred had met some slick county politicians and was hatching a scheme to fleece Randolph. Fred was associated with a band of racketeers."

"Fred vigorously denied all the accusations. But the mere fact of his denials made voters more skeptical. He hadn't produced any concrete proof of his doings on that night. He only talked. And Hosea merely smiled and looked wise and said: 'Why, Fred can explain. I'm sure.'"

"Fred tried. Gosh knows he tried. But it didn't help. People don't like to have any mystery about their candidates. When election day came along folks turned out and voted four to one against Fred West. Which is why Hosea is still Mayor of Randolph."

"But," I said, "what was it that Fred West was doing in Mont Claire on the night of May 21st? What did Hosea have on him?"

Dan Linnot shrugged. "I dunno. You'll have to ask Hosea." He grinned at me. "Hosea won't tell you either. Hosea doesn't know."

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## 5 Enter Fast For Political Demands

### Release Prisoners And Suspend New Taxes

INDORE, May 25. Five persons, including Mr. Bajinath Mahodaya, President of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal, have undertaken a fast since this morning.

The fast, it is understood, will last until the acceptance of the public demands for repeal of restrictions on public meetings, release of arrested persons, and suspension of the new taxes until a committee, consisting of three officials and four non-officials, investigates the question and arrives at a decision.

In a statement Messrs. Mahodaya and the four others say that their fast is necessary for avoiding clashes and the resultant hardships. They appeal to the shopkeepers to reopen their shops and thus facilitate their work.

Most of the shops have been opened this morning.—A.P.

## INDORE HARTAL CALLED OFF

INDORE, May 25. The "hartal" in the city was called off to-day, on an assurance given by the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal that they would see that the popular demands are satisfied. All the shops have opened after nine days.

Mr. Bajinath Mahodaya, President of the Prajamandal, and Messrs. Sarvate, Shahabhai, Kotwal and Dade, prominent Prajamandal leaders, have undertaken a fast, which they hope to continue till the satisfaction of the following demands:—

(1) A committee shall be appointed, consisting of seven persons—three nominated by Government and four from the public—to consider the question of taxation. Pending its final decision, the taxes shall be suspended;

(2) All persons arrested in connection with the "hartal" shall be released;

(3) All the Ordinances and orders issued after the commencement of the "hartal" shall be withdrawn;

An inquiry committee has been appointed by the Prajamandal to go into the lathi-charge that took place yesterday.—United Press.

## Sixth Dictator For Aurangabad

MANMAD, May 25. The War Council of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti has decided that Mr. Mahashe Krishna, the sixth "dictator" would offer "Satyagraha" at Aurangabad on June 5 next with more than 1,000 "Satyagrahis." Mr. Mahashe will leave Manmad on that day.

Elaborate arrangements are being made at the Satyagraha office here for the reception and accommodation of "Satyagrahis." The volunteers intending to join the sixth dictator are required to reach Manmad by June 4.

Swami Swatantranand, accompanied by Pandit Gyanchand and other workers, has already reached Manmad and is personally supervising the arrangements.—United Press.

## Savarkar For Umarched

UMARKHED, May 25. Mr. V. D. Savarkar will be visiting this place on his way back from Jubbulpore. The definite date of his arrival will be announced shortly.—United Press.

## About 10,000 Shias Arrested So Far

LUCKNOW, May 25. Eighty-four Shias courted arrest in connection with the Tabarra agitation at Hussainabad Road to-day. The total number of arrests in connection with this agitation so far are 9,900.

The Police searched this morning the Sarfraz Qami Press and office for the Tabarra number of the daily paper "Hukman" but found none.—United Press.

## TURN FOR BETTER AT TALCHER

ANGUL, May 25. The Talcher situation has now taken a turn for the better with the Ruler showing a conciliatory spirit and declaring his willingness to conduct negotiations. It will be recalled that Gandhiji had adversely commented on the "Talcher" in a recent issue of the "Pravaran" declaring that Talcher was even worse than Rajkot.

The initiative in this new turn of events was taken by the Talcher Prajamandal, who sent a message to the Ruler on the 22nd inst. asking him to meet the Ruler which the Ruler responded by

## Frontier Tenants' Satyagraha

### 136 Arrests Made So Far; Obeidulla Still Adamant

PESHAWAR, May 25. The War Council of tenants is sending "jathas" of ten every day to offer "satyagraha". One hundred and thirty arrests have been made so far.

Mr. Obeidullah is now passing the sixth day in the jail. He is confined in B class and is receiving jail food.

Pir Shahanshah, President, and Mr. Hakim Abdul Jalil, Secretary of the N. W. F. Provincial Congress Committee, interviewed Mr. Obeidullah yesterday for more than one hour when, it is understood, they acquainted the latter with the resolution relating to the suspension of his membership of the Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Obeidullah is also one of the Secretaries of the Committee.

Mr. Obeidullah is still adamant regarding his demands on behalf the tenants of Multan. He told Pir Shahanshah and Mr. Hakim Abdul Jalil that he would give a final reply in the matter on May 27.—United Press.

## SARDAR ARRIVES AT BARDOLI

BARDOLI, May 25. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here last night in connection with certain difficulties arising out of the Halbat Kisan settlement.

He will stay here for two days.—United Press.

## ASSAM PREMIER CONSULTS RAJENDRA BABU

GAUHATI, May 25. The "United Press" understands that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has been in constant consultation with Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam and the Provincial Congress authorities here with regard to the Digboi situation.

It is further understood that while he is inclined to advise negotiation for bringing the main strike problem to an end, he has nevertheless supported the Assam Cabinet's move to hold a fresh enquiry into the firing incident by a higher and independent tribunal in view of the volume of public opinion in favour of such a move.

Mr. Hemchandra Barua, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee received a wire from the Congress President inviting him to Ranchi to acquaint himself with the situation. Mr. Barua, however, could not start for Ranchi due to indisposition. He proposes to do so soon after he is in a fit condition to undertake the journey.—United Press.

## Sedition Charge Against Student Leader

CALCUTTA, May 25. Mr. Manabhusan Chaudhury, President of the North Calcutta Students' Federation was arrested to-day on a charge under Section 124-A Indian Penal Code (Sedition) in connection with a speech he delivered here on April 4 on the Tripuri decisions. He was later released on a bail of Rs. 300.—United Press.

## Export Of Gold From Bombay

SIMLA, May 25. During the week ending May 20, gold to the value of Rs. 50 lakhs was exported from Bombay by sea.

There was no export of gold by air from Karachi.—A.P.

LUCKNOW.—In view of the rapid development of electricity in this province, the Government consider that the method of artificial respiration as a means for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock should be widely known.

## expressing his willingness to consider the legitimate demands of the people, if they were made in a constitutional manner.

It is understood that the President of the Prajamandal, thereupon, communicated by wire the demands of the people appealing to the Ruler to abolish the "Bethi" and other objectionable taxes which were pressed for by the Mandal from time to time. He also stated his willingness to discuss the demands personally. On receiving a reply from the Durbar inviting him for a discussion he has left to meet the Ruler at ten this morning.—United Press.

## MUTT AND JEFF—Let the Landlady Do Some Worrying on Her Own Hook

By BUD FISHER









## SUSPENSION DOES NOT MEAN SUBMISSION TO AFFRONT

Infringement Of Civil Liberties Will Not Be Tolerated: Meherally's Appeal To Cutch People

(From Our Correspondent)

CUTCH BHUJ, May 25.—To-day was a red-letter day in the history of Cutch ending in a striking victory for the Praja Parishad. Feeling was excited all the day and it appeared that the period of suspension would come to an abrupt close, and struggle started afresh for vindication of Civil Liberties. The village of Mankuwa was the test case. Here Parishad volunteers had been assaulted. National flag and Gandhi caps had been burnt and this was followed by an order banning the holding of public meetings. The Parishad had resolved to hold the meeting at all costs and face repression in four square fashion.

Since that afternoon, batches of peasants kept pouring into Mankuwa. By the evening several thousands had assembled. Exactly at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, arrived at Mankuwa and was given a tremendous welcome. He was taken in procession to the place of meeting.

A little before Mr. Meherally's arrival, a large party of police had arrived on the scene. Meanwhile the leader of the Garasias with large number of his companions armed with lathis and swords had surrounded the meeting place and captured the platform.

### POLICE REQUEST

The situation appeared very ugly and the head of the police force came to Mr. Meherally and asked him to shift the meeting to some other place. Mr. Meherally refused this point blank and expressed the determination to hold the meeting as advertised. Mr. Meherally walked up to the platform and warned the Garasia leader. The latter refused to allow the meeting to proceed but after a while suggested that he would modify his objection if the venue of the meeting was changed. Mr. Meherally was adamant and said that he would hold the meeting there whatever the consequences and refused to submit to any threat or violence.

The situation became very tense. Meanwhile the Garasias had brought their motorcar right into the middle of the meeting place threatening confusion. The whole audience was on the tip of expectation. The tug-of-war continued for about 20 minutes and the clear and determined attitude of Parishad workers created a surprising change in the attitude of the Garasias. After some consultation, the leader of the Garasias announced that they would allow the meeting to proceed.

### Ovation For President

Mr. Meherally received a great ovation. He said that he had come to that village in an atmosphere of sharp controversy. It was not his intention to humiliate the Garasia chief or to

make him look ridiculous. But he had been compelled to take up the stiff attitude, for the Parishad could not allow its volunteers being beaten up and the National flag being insulted. Nor could it with self-respect tolerate its meetings being banned by the State. Suspension of the struggle did not mean submitting to every affront. When it came to an infringement of Civil Liberties they would not take things lying down.

Turning to the Garasias, the speaker said that they were being misled by the interested parties. Their condition was no better than that of an ordinary farmer and many of them were reduced to starvation. The Parishad was the friend of all and he asked them to place their grievances and difficulties before it.

Mr. Meherally then dealt at some length with the economic grievances of the people and contrasted the miserable plight of Cutch in the matter of education, medical relief, water supply, bribery rampant among officials, absence of roads and communications, the vicious system of forced labour with conditions in other provinces. He concluded with a fervent appeal to the people to march with the changing times and not be left behind in the race for progress.

### APPEAL TO UNITE

Mr. Gulabshanker Amritlal, president of the Parishad local committee in an eloquent speech appealed to the people to sink their differences and march forward together. He referred to the present meeting which had proceeded in such a happy spirit after such a stormy beginning as a case in point.

The meeting dispersed amidst great enthusiasm late at night the whole audience accompanying the president to his car.

JAIPUR SATYAGRAHI DEMANDS CHARKHA Threat Of Hunger-Strike If Not Supplied

(From A Correspondent). JAIPUR, May 23.—Sgt. Banshidhar Sharma of Shree Madhopur, who was arrested during the Prajamandal agitation and is now detained at the Mchanpura Detention Camp, being sentenced to undergo six months' simple imprisonment, is reported to have informed the Jail authorities of his determination to start hunger-strike in case the authorities failed to comply with his request to supply him a Charkha. It is said that Sgt. Sharma had been requesting the authorities for the last two months to supply him a Charkha.

more economic than technical. The design must follow in outline the models commonly available, and the standard models chosen should be susceptible to modification to meet the requirements of village use. The recommended design of receiver is of the super-heterodyne type with automatic gain control. The straight receiver though basically cheap has its disadvantages. The Research Department has found out that four different types of receivers meet all conditions of village use, including availability of electric supply, and the source of power in the latter case, and the distance of the village from the headquarters. It has found an easy method for modification of standard production model super-heterodyne receivers to any of the four types for different village conditions.

### TIME-SWITCHES

The problem of village receivers is essentially that of maintaining, and running battery operated sets economically. Unfortunately the number of villages with electric supply is small, and in the majority of cases battery operated receivers are required. But batteries must be changed. And in order that they may not run out earlier than a specified period and make the receivers inoperative, the receivers must be used for not more than a specified number of hours. This is assured by automatic time-switches. The special village programme for villages is radiated for one hour at a fixed time of the day and the time-switches have proved quite reliable and both 15-day and having an efficiency of five to ten



Chamberlain to the rescue: (Courtesy: "The Tribune")



"United behind the Prime Minister": (Courtesy: "The Daily Worker")

40-day switches are used depending upon local circumstances.

### THE MAJOR CONSIDERATION

The cost of maintenance which is the major consideration in a village receiver, is related to the sound output required. The times that of the normal diaphragm tendency has been to provide too much volume from the loudspeakers. But it is not difficult to obtain a horn type loudspeaker type speaker, and this is sufficient to meet the extreme requirements of village audiences. The initial cost of high efficiency loudspeakers is considerable, but this high initial cost is soon recovered in the economy resulting in the maintenance charges compared to the alternative of supply a receiver with a higher audio frequency output and the standard speaker.

### A. I. R. RECEIVER

The battery operated receiver supplied by the Research Department, All-India Radio, for use in villages comprises the receiver proper in a locked box, the car accumulator and the separate loudspeaker unit. The cover of the sheet metal box when raised exposes to view the receiver, time-switch and the vibrator unit, and, as the base of the box is hollow, all these units are readily accessible for any replacement or adjustment. In the case of a breakdown the normal procedure is to remove the faulty unit from the box and replace it by a spare unit. All important repairs are carried out at a central depot. The loudspeaker, earth and aerial and the battery leads are brought out at the back of the box through holes suitably covered to prevent entry of dust or insects. To avoid the need of frequent renewals which would make maintenance expensive—an important consideration—economy of current consumption has been achieved in the latest designs. The cost of such a receiver works out to approximately 300 rupees.

The Research Department Secondary Battery Receivers, and the two village receivers produced by two commercial firms, which have been under test in the Research Department, cover medium and short waves and can therefore be used in areas served both by the mediumwave and shortwave stations of All-India Radio. Good reception will usually be obtained all the year round at maximum distances of 50-100 miles from the mediumwave stations of All-India Radio, and from the shortwave stations at considerably greater distances.

The Research Department has drawn up battery maintenance arrangements and an estimate of the cost of maintenance of village receivers. Under the conditions existing in the Delhi Province, the system adopted is to divide the Province into a suitable number of zones, each zone containing about twenty receivers. These twenty villages are chosen to be

## JUHU AERODROME WORKERS' PLIGHT

### Need For Enquiry

(From A Correspondent). The Tata Aviation Department, which enjoys Government subsidy for carrying mails, has in its Aerodrome at Juhu over 70 workers a few of whom are ground engineers and apprentices, and most others mechanics. The general nature of work done in the Aerodrome workshop is similar to that in any factory where heavy lathes and machinery are used, and naturally, it is to be expected that the conditions of work in the Tata Aerodrome should be in conformity with the provisions of the Indian Factory Act. There is nothing, however, in evidence, that this is really so, for work is carried on as if the Factory Act did not apply to this workshop.

Although the official working day is from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour's recess, there is no restriction to the number of hours of work which is extracted, and almost every day the mechanics are made to work overtime, without any overtime allowance. A paltry tea or meal allowance is given for a certain minimum number of hours of overtime, but even this is often taken away by the workers being asked to stop work just a few minutes before they become entitled to the allowance.

Practically on every Sunday the mechanics are called to do not any urgent work, but routine work. Holidays are seldom allowed and leave rules are stringent and quite different from those in the other Tata concerns. Discourteous treatment of the workers has become a matter of course. Persons are sent away from service without assigning any reason. Recently, a number of mechanics have been "sacked" and this has so intimidated the remaining persons that they dare not raise a word of protest against their plight for fear of a similar fate. Persons who have served for two years and more are suddenly found inefficient and sent out, and the pressure of work on the remaining members of the staff has increased.

If the Factory Inspector of the Government of Bombay pays a visit to the Tata Aerodrome and inspects the time-sheets of the workers for the last six months, as well as the other conditions prevailing there, he will be able to satisfy himself that the facts reported here are true. Will the authorities take suitable steps?

not more than eight miles from the centre of the zone where the charging plant is located. It is necessary to stress the importance of including a reasonable number of receivers in any village receiver scheme if the running expenses are to be kept low and the villages must be located at minimum distances from the battery charging centres.

## ASSAM OIL WORKERS' FIRM STAND

### Will Fight For Honourable Peace: Victimisation Of Bungalow Servants

The Secretary of the A. O. C.

Labour Union, Digboi, writes:—The Company and its over-zealous supporter the "Statesman" have made the bungalow servants the target for their attack. It has characterised the strike of bungalow servants as "inhuman and cruel." But they had clearly forgotten the unchallengeable fact how these poor bungalow servants have suffered from day to day. It is also regrettable that the Ministry who claims to observe strict neutrality between the Employers and employees have clearly forgotten its anxiety to reply to the so-called "inhuman" charges of prohibiting recruitment of outside labour including bungalow servants, that the bungalow servants are also human beings and they have some right to live as human beings.

Even the Finance Minister who has been particularly selected by the "Statesman" as its target for attack, owing to the little sympathy he showed with the victims of the Police and Military who were admittedly used for purposes of recruitment, was swept off his feet by the ingenious attack and asked with righteous indignation "Is it conceivable that a person who is connected with such an organisation as the Congress and whose creed is no other than non-violence would go to the length of issuing an order which would have the effect of depriving an individual of his liberty and freedom of recruiting domestic servants?"

We do appreciate his honest

and impartial endeavours to do a bit of justice to the poor victims, against heavy odds, but we wish he was prudent and discreet enough to see its sinister implications. It is a pity that he was rather driven to make such unwarranted comments that "it was very inhuman that such action should be resorted to by the Union against the individuals who had more or less no say in the dispute." It is a thousand pity that the Ministry not only clearly forgot the whole history of the bungalow servants' dispute and subsequent strike but also the unchallengeable position that the bungalow servants, exactly like other workers, have every right to organise themselves into a Trade Union and to resort to strike if necessary, to protect their rights or to secure better service condition.

The Ministry forgot that a large number of bungalow servants have been victimised by those "human" English Officers and they have been deprived of their previous benefits by the Company. It was the height of 'indiscretion on the part of the Ministry to fall in line with the attack against bungalow servants' and to advise them again and again to join work on the so-called humanitarian grounds, when the Government well knew that it had no power whatsoever or it could not protect a single worker from victimisation or even compel the Company or its officers to 'take back all.' They have been even deprived of their proper

wages and the Government could not do anything even to enforce the Majority report.

In conclusion we strongly contradict the report of Dibrugarh correspondent published in Thursday issue of the "Statesman." The strikers are neither losing their enthusiasm nor are they too eager to embrace an early settlement, unless honourable. They are rather gaining strength and getting more and more determined to continue the struggle which is now of great concern. Complete deadlock continues in spite of new recruits, numbering several hundred mostly unskilled. The Company can never expect to run their work even with several thousands of such new recruits. It is understood that some Company representatives both European officers and Indian blacklegs have left Digboi to recruit labour from outside Assam. This clearly proves the adamant attitude of the Company to break the solidarity of the strike.

### Ayurvedic Drugs In Ceylon

SIMLA, May 23.

Ayurvedic drugs are becoming popular in Ceylon, and an attempt to start research work in the drugs has been made at the Ceylon Medical College. Extracts and tinctures have already been prepared of two well-known Ayurvedic medicinal herbs, namely, Kothala-Himbutu, a specific for diabetes, and Neeramulli, which is frequently prescribed for chronic kidney trouble. Research work in Ayurvedic drugs is a pioneer enterprise, but is handicapped, it is understood, by the lack of adequate facilities for experiments.—United Press.

## Village Radio Receiver

### All India Radio Research Department's Work

SIMLA (By Mail).

Two village receivers have been manufactured by two commercial firms under the specification drawn up by the Research Department of the All-India Radio and are under test in the Research Department to see if they would prove suitable for Indian villages.

The Research Department in September, 1936, commenced experiments to determine the requirements of receivers for use in villages and to obtain information on such questions as power supply, output required, stability, efficiency, maintenance procedure, etc. Seven experimental models of receivers were installed in nearby villages in Delhi. Experience of these receivers and tests in the Laboratory provided data for a special model. Standard production model receivers coming nearest the specifications laid down, were modified by the Research Department and supplied to the Government of Bombay in March, 1937, and Government of the United Provinces in September, 1937. Recently battery receivers as well as receivers suitable for A. C. Mains operation were supplied to the Government of Madras. At the present time 120 battery receivers supplied by the Research Department are being installed in the Delhi Province.

### CHEAP AND EFFICIENT

In the design of village receivers, consideration has to be given to certain points which are

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## INDIAN VISITORS TO LONDON

### Hasrat Mohani And Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim

(From Our Own Correspondent LONDON May 15.) Two prominent Muslims have arrived in this country from India. One is a Moulana, who is loved and respected for his part in the political life of the country. The other is a Baronet, whose name and fame is better known within the precincts of Bombay's sports and social clubs.

A CONTRAST.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani has arrived in this country to impress upon the Secretary of State for India that the present attempts of Lord Linlithgow to pave the way for the inauguration of the Federal structure of the Indian constitution are doomed to fail as, in his opinion, the constitution is fundamentally wrong and needs to be scrapped. On the other hand, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim is not, on any such mission. He

has come for rest and health attention. Moulana Hasrat Mohani is to be seen in the streets of London walking like an Indian fakir, in his hand-spun and hand woven spotless, though coloured khaddar attire. His coreligionist, who is to be seen in the West End of London, is admired for his dark and handsome complexion, coupled with the Saville Row tailored suits, which add to his personality.

**SIR CURRIMBHOY**

When Moulana Hasrat Mohani shares the view of that section of the British public which opposes conscription, our Bombay baronet appears to be an over-enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's Conscription Bill. At least that is the impression that one gets from the report that has appeared in one of the morning newspapers here. That paper has described Sir Currimbhoy as a keen nationalist who wishes to see conscription in India. Of course, those of us who are acquainted with the political life of India generally make a distinction in the Nationalism of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Bose, Sarojini Naidu and other Congress leaders with the particular type of nationalism advocated by Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. Fazlul Haq and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Baronet. We are also aware that the British Press has always hailed His Highness the Aga Khan as a great nationalist leader of India, whereas in its opinion Mahatma Gandhi is only a leader of the Hindus of India.

**A LEADER OF 90 MILLIONS.**

Announcing his arrival in town, the "Daily Sketch" has proclaimed that Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim is the leader of 90,000,000 Moslems of India. Of course when I draw the attention of two Muslim students in London, one of them commented, "You better draw Mr. Jinnah's attention to this, lest Sir Currimbhoy may stage a Coup d'etat to overthrow Mr. Jinnah from his present position." The other Muslim student said: "When Aga Khan is at Derby Sir Currimbhoy can certainly be a leader of 90,000 Muslims in India." And for all that His Highness is at present in Europe.

#### SILLY REPORTS

This reminds me of the comment paid to Sir Currimbhoy a few years ago by the "Sunday Express". On that visit Sir Currimbhoy was described as the most influential Indian in Indian politics. It was also suggested that Sir Currimbhoy did not see any justification for the clamour of the Indian working-class leaders who demanded better wages for the millhands employed by him. We were told then by the "Sunday Express" that it was Sir Currimbhoy's opinion that Indian workers' standard of living was much cheaper than the European workers. As an illustration we were told that the Indian worker does not pay as much as the English worker pays for his hair crop; nor does he spend heavily on tobacco since he is contented with his Indian cigarette—Bidi—which is decidedly cheap. Since that statement I had learnt from one of Sir Currimbhoy's friends that he had not made such a 'silly' statement and I hope, as I believe the 90,000 Muslims of India hope, that we will have an authoritative contradiction of the "Daily Sketch" report this morning that Sir Currimbhoy wishes to see conscription in India.

**"THE WHOLE D—d PIECE."**

Unlike Sir Currimbhoy, Moulana Hasrat Mohani is not occupying any expensive quarters of West End. Nor has he, as Sir Currimbhoy has done, kept about 60 or 70 suits at home. This is because the Moulana is not the proud possessor of so many clothes in a country which is seething with poverty and whose great leader Mahatma Gandhi was called by Winston Churchill a naked Fakir because of his scanty clothes. The Moulana is to be found in the company of Indian students and he has made the Indian Students' Union at 112, Gower-street, as his temporary home in this country. In an afternoon chat, the Moulana defended to me the opposition of the Indian people to the Federation. Indeed, he went further than that by suggesting that "the whole damned piece" ought to be scrapped if India is to be united nation. The Moulana has a poor opinion of the British statesmen who are loud in their talk about democracy. In his opinion the whole Indian constitution is most undemocratic, since it is based on the poisonous foundations of religions and castes. Naturally, when he sees Lord Zetland he is going to point out to him that the Indian constitution ought to be based on the economic interests of the Indian people. Discussing the Congress and Muslim League politics, that those who are avowed socialists, in the ranks of the Hin-

du Society and in the ranks of the Muslim League, should form a new party with a clear cut economic programme and try to influence the leftists in the two respective organisations.

#### A STUDY TOUR

When Moulana Hasrat Mohani would be reaching the Mecca of the Working class—Russia—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim would be catching either the Queen Mary or the Normandie to pay homage to a different Mecca. I understand Sir Currimbhoy is following in the footsteps of the Maharaja of Rajppla and would be visiting the New World across the Atlantic. In an interview, Sir Currimbhoy told the "Evening Standard" after getting him in the right American style "Okay" that he is here on holiday before going to America. To quote the paper: "He has taken a simple furnished flat near Victoria and is spending his time golfing or playing tennis with his friends. Last time he was in London he made a tour to see how the English poor live. Now he is planning a similar visit to America in a month's time to see what Americans are like in their own country; he believes in seeing things for himself. Though he has visited nearly every European capital, Sir Currimbhoy is really interested only in India."

And now to quote Sir Currimbhoy himself: "I would really much rather spend my holiday in India although I have so many friends in London. The trouble is that one can never get away from one's work. Should I go, say, to Kashmir, which is four and a half day's journey from Bombay, my party would think nothing of sending me a telegram asking me to do something in Bombay. But they think twice of trying to get in touch with me in Europe or America. I want to see if America is what it is made out to be. I shall probably visit the New York World's Fair and go to Hollywood and San Francisco."

The "Evening Standard's" story of the "Best-Dressed Indian Lives Simple Life" concludes with a footnote that Sir Currimbhoy, who used to be a racing motorist until, as he told the paper, he had a job to do and had to stop being "irresponsible" and was also a well-known boxer, has real sympathy for the poor people of the world. India, Sir Currimbhoy tells the "Standard" is a very poor country indeed.

#### SIR H. S. GOUR

Another Indian, eminent for his erudition, gave us a useful talk yesterday at the premises of the Economic Reform Club. Sir Hari Sing Gour, who since his retirement from Indian Politics, made London his home about a year ago addressed a select gathering of Hindus under the auspices of the Incorporated Hindu Association of Europe. In his talk, Dr. K. M. Parthasarthy, the Indian surgeon, from Birmingham, in the chair, "Hinduism as applied to modern times" was the subject of his talk and in forty minutes he surveyed the whole field of Hinduism of the modern day. He pointed out that in 1871 Hindus in relation to other religions were 71 to 1. Today they are in the relation of 3 to 1. "Thus we are slowly dissipating our force as a cultural force," he said. He asked his Hindu audience, as followers of great Aryan creed to do something to make a serious study of the causes that had led to the decadence of Hinduism, that had made Hinduism decaying and dying. He had no doubt that those who followed Hinduism would lament its speedy decay.

#### PLIGHT OF HINDUISM

Side by side, Sir Hari Sing Gour made a contrasting study of the prosperous condition in which Islam found itself to-day. He also referred to Christianity, which also made a steady progress. In his opinion there were four causes which were bringing about the steady and sure destruction of Hinduism. The Enemy No. 1 of Hinduism was religion itself. One of the causes is that Hinduism was never a converting creed. Man had to be born a Hindu to be a Hindu. It was like a dead sea of religion in which there was no conversion. Enemy No. 2 of Hinduism was to be found only by judging by reasons and causes that has brought about conversion from Hinduism to alien religions, such as Islam and Christianity. The speaker illustrated this by referring to South India, where he had been before visiting London. There, in Malabar, villages after villages were occupied by Christians—former Hindus. "I am only stating to you a statistical fact based upon my observations," assured Sir Hari Sing Gour. These conversions took place because those Hindus did not get enough freedom in their original religion of Hinduism. The Islamic Evangelic Mission took advantage of this position of the Hindus and used as Talisman or what may be called as a Charm the phrase "Come into my Fold as my Equal brother and that has appealed to many Hindus. Enemy No. 3 of Hinduism was the caste system. "Our caste system was a gaining system divided into 4 classes. In course of time it has developed into a social mischief. The Census Commissioner records that there are 3,500 more classified castes in

## FORECAST OF CHOLERA

### Existing Infection May Flare Up When Rains Set In

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

The following forecast of cholera has been issued by the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay:—

In the forecast of cholera issued last year it was apprehended that the outbreak of cholera would be almost as severe as in the previous three years. Actually the number of deaths recorded was considerably less than the average of three years. Looking over the distribution, however, it is seen that the outbreak was very severe in East and West Khandesh. It spread to most of the districts but did not cause many deaths. Of the total 3,830 deaths more than 2,000 deaths occurred in East and West Khandesh. It is apparent therefore that the epidemic which was threatening to be widespread was successfully checked.

For the current year taking the various factors on which forecast of cholera is based into consideration it may be stated that the incidence will not be less than the previous year.

Cholera is at present prevalent in sporadic form in certain parts of the Province, particularly in Newasa, Rahuri, Kopergaon and Jamkhed talukas of Ahmednagar district. A few cases have also been reported from Sholapur District. It has been also reported from Central Provinces, Madras State and from Hyderabad State.

The infection therefore is not only surrounding the Province but is actually existing in one district. The existing infection may flare up when the rains come and may spread to other parts of the Province. The districts particularly threatened are Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Satara.

The local bodies are requested to take the same preventive and precautionary measures as were adopted last year.

It is impossible to prevent the outbreak of cholera under the existing sanitary and hygienic conditions of villages and towns. The spread will depend upon the thoroughness with which the preventive measures are carried out.

## Bengal Deputation To Wait On Governor

CALCUTTA, May 25.

It is understood that the deputation which will wait on H.E. the Governor of Bengal at Darjeeling on Saturday next, will consist of the Maharajahadji Bahadur of Sandwan (Leader), Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, M.L.A., Mr. N. K. Basu, Sir Hari Shanker Paul, M.L.A., Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law, the Maharajah Sashikanta Acharya Chaudhury of Mymensingh, and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law.—United Press.

India. He adds that the sub-cases in India are far too numerous to be a subject of statistical study.

"Hinduism has now become nothing but a cult of malpractices that have grown up during the last 100 years" snapped Sir Hari Sing Gour. "If you don't follow the practices of the bulk of the people you will be voted down as a non-Hindu, even though you are born a Hindu. Hinduism's next enemy is the introduction of numerous gods and goddesses to whom we have to owe allegiance and the eternal fights over these cults of Vaishnavism and Shaivism are not in the interests of true Hinduism. The fine cultural effects of our forefathers have now gone down to the ditch. A noble example of our forefathers of human culture, human civilization and of human thought has been thrown overboard. Petty practices and petty customary observances have taken their place. And the judges of the present day Hindu practices are not of the best but of the worst type. Naturally, 'Ahimsa' has been one of the accepted creeds of Hinduism. But to-day in the 20th century we must modify this precept to suit the modern conditions. Let me remind you of one fact. We practised 'Ahimsa' and out went away our political doom. We have to discard it forthright. If we have to survive at all our cultural force, we have to reconstruct our religion. We cannot get on at all and cannot go on like this. We have got to reconstruct our grand ancient Age.

This peroration of the speaker brought him a loud cheer followed by a hearty vote of thanks by Dr. Parthasarthy and an announcement by Mr. V. R. Bengali, the new energetic secretary of the Association that Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan will honour the Association by addressing it early next month.

## SHOLAPUR BAN ON ARYA VOLUNTEERS

### Govt. Justifies District Magistrate's Order

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

Some newspapers have criticised the order issued by the District Magistrate, Sholapur, directing all members of 'jathas' or volunteers or 'satyagrahis', who had come to Sholapur from outside the district for the purpose of carrying on the present agitation in the territories of the Hyderabad State, to disperse and remove themselves from the limits of the Sholapur district.

Government desires to make it clear that the District Magistrate issued the order after consulting Government and with Government's full approval.

There was evidence to show that the original provocation was given by a few Arya Samaj volunteers who shouted their usual slogans outside a mosque when prayers were in progress, and did not stop when requested to do so by the Muslims. A slight fracas then took place and shortly afterwards a body of 40 or 50 armed Arya Samaj volunteers rushed out of the Arya Samaj Shibir and started a general conflict with Muhammadans.

The presence of these Arya Samaj volunteers from outside Sholapur has been tolerated in Sholapur on the understanding that they behaved themselves and did not promote communal ill-feeling. They broke these conditions by their provocation and aggressive behaviour on the evening of May 21st which caused the outbreak of general rioting.

The order to leave the district obviously applies only to persons who have come in from outside the Sholapur district.

Government is glad to acknowledge that the order has been immediately and peaceably obeyed by those affected by it.

The order cannot be made to apply to Arya Samaj volunteers who have not yet arrived in the district from outside, but Government wishes to state its clear intention not to allow these volunteers to make Sholapur their base for some time to come in the interests of communal concord.

## CONTROL OF GRASS-HOPPER PEST

### New Scheme For Prava and Godavari Canals

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay has put into operation the following scheme for the control of the grasshopper pest on the Prava and Godavari canals.

The scheme provides for a complete ploughing of all the affected areas in order to destroy as high a percentage of egg masses as possible before the beginning of June. This work will be done by the cultivators themselves who will be given a bonus of Rs. 2 per acre if they cultivate the area in their possession to the satisfaction of the officers in charge of the scheme and provide full co-operation to the staff employed by Government to carry out the 'control' measures.

These control measures include the establishment of 'control' centres throughout the affected area, each of which will be in charge of a mukadam and will be equipped with materials and apparatus. Each 'control' centre will operate over an area of 100-150 acres and will also deal with Government waste lands and areas not under cultivation including banks of canals, water courses, etc.

In carrying out the above measures, the assistance of the Irrigation Department is assured. The Irrigation Department will provide excess water at shorter intervals during the early stages of the control campaign to enable the flooding of the affected areas. It will thus arrange to supply one free light watering to the affected fields. The free watering will, however be granted specifically for ploughing purposes, subject to penal action under the canal rules in the event of misuse or diversion to other purposes.

Arrangements have also been made for the training of local cultivators and irrigators in control measures during the period from the setting up of the 'control' depots till the commencement of the rains.

The above scheme which has received the sanction of the Government of India is estimated to cost Government about Rs. 24,000.

The work of the grasshopper control scheme will be under the direct supervision of the Divisional Superintendent, Deccan Canals, who will have his headquarters transferred from Baramati to Belapur during the period the scheme is in force.

## SPINNING MILLS WARNED

### False Trade Description Of Their Products

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

It has been brought to the notice of Government that the products of some Indian cotton mills are not properly or correctly stamped within the tolerances permitted under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, with the result that customers are deceived as to the dimensions of the cloth they purchase. It is necessary to put a stop to such practices. It is hoped that merchants and buyers will co-operate with Government in exposing such malpractices. Cases of such incorrect stamping of cotton pieces may be reported in writing to the Director of Industries, Bombay, so that suitable action may be taken.

Government is also informed that some spinning mills have adopted the practice of short reeling of skeins or of reducing the length contained in a hank and are substituting yarn of a coarser count than that marked on the bundle. The spinning mills are warned that such malpractices amount to a "false trade description" and that those responsible for them are liable to prosecution under section 6 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

Dealers in yarn are also warned that they should see that the correct count is marked on the label of each bundle before yarn is sold to handloom weavers lest they should become liable under section 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889. The word 'hank' is taken to mean, so far as 'grey yarn' is concerned, a measure of 840 yards and is a "trade description" of that measure and that measure only and any deflection beyond the limits of variation in the standard length as allowed in the rules, if deliberate, would be an offence under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Indian Penal Code. The standard measure for yarn is the relation of length to weight which is known as the count. The unit of count is 1 hank to 1 lb. and a count is the number of hanks of 840 yards required to make up a pound weight of yarn. In the make up of yarn in bundles the number of hanks and knots should have a definite relationship to the count and weight and any variation from the statutory length of the hank except as provided for in the rules under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, would constitute a false trade description. Such malpractices when detected by the merchants and buyers may also be reported for necessary action to the Director of Industries, Bombay who has been directed by Government to institute prosecutions against those who infringe the provisions of the law in this respect. Government trusts that these illegal practices will cease at once.

## FOR SAFETY IN COAL MINES

SIMLA, May 25.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to enforce the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, 1939 with effect from May 27. Government have invited different public bodies interested in the coal trade to forward the names of their representatives to be nominated to the Coal Mines Stowing Board, to be set up by Government in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Board will administer the fund created out of the levy of a cess on coal to provide safety in coal mines by taking measures to facilitate stowing operations in the coal-fields.—Un- Press.

## India Must Retaliate

### Segregation Bill Is Last Straw Says Manu Subedar

The suggestion that retaliatory measures should be adopted against South Africa is made by Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central) in the course of a statement, on the South African situation. Mr. Subedar is a member of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Assembly which meet to-morrow in Simla.

He says: "The Segregation Bill of the Union Government is the last straw, because it relegates Indians to a permanent racial inequality in South Africa. I like Italian complaints of Abyssinian aggression and German complaints of Czechoslovakian ill-treatment of the Sudetans. The Union Government has sought to justify their violation of the agreement of 1927 on the fabricated complaint that Indians in the Union have penetrated into European areas!"

"It has been the feeling of the public that the Government of India have not been able to safeguard adequately Indian labour and Indian capital abroad."

Information with regard to cases of ill-treatment of Indians has regularly reached India from various quarters, such as Burma, Ceylon, Sinkiang and Belgian Congo.

In the matter of Zanzibar and Kenya Highlands Government's attitude has proved to be weak vacillating and ineffective.

Therefore, I would urge prompt and vigorous action and I would assure Government that such action will have the strongest support from all sections of the Indian commercial community.

The attitude of the South African Government in breach of previous understandings and practice is a studied mockery of the Indian people.



## THE HOSTESS KNOWS WHAT IS BEST FOR VITALITY.

The hostess knows that the secret of success is vitality—that is why she insists on Vita-Weat for herself and her family.

Vita-Weat is made from nourishing whole wheat baked into a delicious brown crispbread.

The popular hostess knows that Vita-Weat slims while it nourishes—she eats it herself and serves it to her guests. Order Vita-Weat from the stores and help yourself to real health.



## Gastric Ulcers for Years Now eats anything

There is nothing half-hearted about the thousands of letters written to Maclean's by those who have suffered from all forms of stomach trouble, telling of the one way they have been able to get relief. Here is an example:

### "Tried every remedy"

"I have suffered for years from Gastric Ulcers and was at one time in Hospital. I got better for a time, but soon the troubles started again. I dare not look at a decent meal, and could not even digest milk. I think I tried every remedy until I was advised to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. After the first bottle I was a changed woman. Now I eat anything I fancy. I recommend it to everyone."—Mrs. M. W.

Your stomach trouble will vanish in the same quick way if you take the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. But be sure it is the genuine, for there are many imitations. You are safe if you see the *Beureyou* signature "Alex. C. Maclean" the cartoon with on both bottle and carton, the red seal.

## MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder

See the signature—

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in Tablet or Powder form. Never sold loose.

**TODAY YOUR TEETH ARE WHITE...**

**GUARD AGAINST DECAY TOMORROW**

Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.

**Tek**  
(or Tek Junior for Children)  
Sterilized, in sealed container—5 colours—

ALSO: Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Pinky, Baby Soap and Powder, Ze Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modern Sanitary Towels, Ortho-Grip and Johnson's Band-Aid Plaster.

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# Our Readers' Views

## Dr. Schacht's Speech

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, who entered India meekly as a tourist has now made himself bold to appear in true colours of a Nazi propagandist. His aims of visiting this country are made clear in his speech at a party given in his honour at Madras. His speech should be scrutinized by every Indian.

Is his belief that India needs to be developed technically and industrially an expression of goodwill for the 'Black Races' as his one Dictator calls us or is it for the lust for a contract with this country to supply her with machinery and plants for the great schemes under the consideration of Industrial Commission?

By studying the mentality of our people, does he want to convey to his despotic Government that an attack by Totalitarian States on the Democracies will not evoke any help from India who will thus help the 'Axis' to cut down the branch on which it stands and thus fall an easy prey into the 'Nazi Net'?

India is well acquainted with the Nazi tactics of making advances of goodwill to countries and peoples to coax them. The treacherous friendship of the Nazis and the Fascists has cost Albania its freedom.

Mr. S. Satyamurti while appreciating the German literature and culture has lacked moral courage to tell his guest of India's indignation at the slightest remarks made by Herr Hitler—Yours, etc.

HYAM DAVID HYAMS.

133, Hill Road, Bandra.

## All-India Haj Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—I was rather surprised to read in a local evening daily, that, along with the proposed Khilafat Conference which is meeting this week in the city, an All-India Haj Conference would be held on May 29. The announcement does not make it clear as to who are the sponsors of this idea and what is their object in holding such a conference. Surely the various questions relating to Haj traffic have been agitating the minds of Muslims all over India for some time past and if a representative conference of Indian Muslims could be held to discuss these problems and to give the community a correct lead in the matter it would be a welcome idea. But is it not surprising that all of a sudden a surprise should be sprung up and a conference with the high-sounding name of All-India Haj Conference should be announced? Surely there seems to be something unsavoury and underhand about the whole thing. I should like to know who the organisers are and what claim they have to speak in the name of Indian Muslims in so important a question affecting the welfare of thousands of pilgrims.

Fortunately we have in this country three legally constituted Port Haj Committees and if any one is to take interest in this question it should be these Haj Committees. So far as I can make out the proposed conference does not seem to have anything to do with the Haj Committees, nor does it seem to have been convened by any responsible body of persons. In such circumstances the proposed conference, if at all held, can hardly have any claim to speak in the name of Indian Muslims. I would, therefore, request the organisers who ever they are to abandon this idea and not to persist in a show of this nature which can be of no service to the pilgrims but on the contrary might lead to undesirable consequences—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBURG.

## Prohibition And Goans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—I have read with much concern a report in this paper that a propaganda is carried on in Goan Residential Clubs against Prohibition. There is some truth in it so long as it concerns a group of Fascists the leader of which is a professor who is carrying a secret propaganda with the help of another Parsi professor, in the same way as it was carried on at the eve of Municipal elections. A vote for Congress is a vote for Prohibition and a vote for an Independent is a safety of employment was their cry in principal hotels and restaurants where Goans are employed and their residential quarters.

Now, some waiters in the Bars are forced to sign in favour of Anti-Prohibition League by the proprietors against their wishes. I made thorough inquiry in

many Goan Clubs regarding Prohibition where I found almost all of them are in favour of it, and most of them are prepared to give their wholehearted support. Many Goan Associations and leading papers have already supported the Prohibition wholeheartedly.

Anti-Prohibition propaganda may be carried among Goans but the efforts will be fruitless—Yours, etc.,

S. X. MENDES.

## Mr. Nariman & Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Nariman. People know very well the part played by me in Nariman-Vallabhbhai controversy. But I am surprised to find that while great agitation is going on in the Parsi community on the question of prohibition, leaders like Bharucha and Nariman have failed to give the Parsis a right lead. Bharuchabhai has written a series of articles on the topic but as he is speaking with two voices it is difficult to find out what are his exact views on prohibition. Mr. Nariman on the other hand is observing a studied silence. I believe it is unbecoming of a great leader like Mr. Nariman to keep mum when the Parsi community is expecting a right lead from him.

Will Nariman speak out his mind—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

## Gandhiji And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—It is sad reflection but Mr. Gandhi is quite right. His coercive methods are on exactly the same moral plane as those of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini and this is true not only of what he has done in connection with Rajkot but also in connection with Prohibition, the programme for which is nothing but pure coercion.

If Mr. Gandhi is honest when he says that he is guilty of an error in connection with Rajkot, he should apply the same principle to all his activities. This would involve the immediate cancellation of the programme for Prohibition and the saving of the crores of revenue which the country can so ill afford to lose. There are more moral and better methods of encouraging moderation than the introduction of Prohibition and it is to these alternatives that Mr. Gandhi should apply his abilities—Yours, etc.,

R. H. PARKER.

Telephone Building, Bombay, May 20.

## Recovery Of Property-Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—Gandhiji deserves public congratulations on his candid confession on recent Rajkot fast. In spite of the various political parties in the country, Gandhiji is the acclaimed idol of political India.

Will Bombay Ministers learn a lesson from Gandhiji's latest public confession? Ahinsa is the creed of Congress where coercion has no room so far as verbal phraseology is concerned. But, Bombay Government's latest statement authorising the Bombay Municipality to take coercive steps to recover house tax from landlords, is—to say the least—uncongresslike. If the Congress is to be true to their creed, there should not be the slightest coercion in any form of the Government and if coercion intervenes then that part of Government should be given up. Will Gandhiji or Sardar Vallabhbhai see that so far as Congress Governments are concerned they are not tainted with the slightest Ahinsa—at least during the life-time of Gandhiji? If for no other cause, at least on this one and the only ground I appeal to the Ministers to give up the house tax and substitute it by a loan. Will they show the courage to do it—Yours, etc.,

VUSONJI MULJI.

Vusonji Mulji Simla House, Matunga Road, Bombay, 4, May 20.

## Homoeopathic Post-Graduates' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—Sometime ago, you published a letter from the President of the Homoeopathic Post-Graduates' Association, Bombay, that the Association was a registered one. According to my information, it is not registered by the Registrar of

the Societies as a registered Association ought to be. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if the President enlightens us about the date and the Office of registration, and the Act under which it has been registered—Yours, etc.,

OUT-SIDE THE GLASS HOUSE.

## Freedom Of Meetings And Speech

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—It has become a burning-point of the day that in current politics among the Muslims in particular the spirit of the freedom of speech and thought and of holding meetings is going to be marred by the people of the antagonistic ideas and contrary views. It has become the policy of the Muslim League to obstruct the meetings, speeches, and views of any party or institution which may be 'for' or 'against' them. The freedom which Muslim League itself asks from the major community and the Government it does not give itself to their own Muslim brethren; even to those who hold quite independent views. What a narrow-minded and mean policy of the League it is! Does it not show the hollowiness of the Muslim League? If the programme, aims and objects, services, argument and support of the Muslim League are solid and based on sound system then the mean action of the Muslim League is not justifiable at all but by the practice and action of the Muslim League it shows perfect hollowiness and looks like an empty vessel which makes much noise and so they are compelled to obstruct freedom of holding meetings and expression of their views. If this practice becomes more frequent then the Government will be requested to enforce a law prohibiting such obstructions in freedom of holding meetings and expression of views by the opposite parties which are sometimes bound to endanger Law, Order and Peace of the country and also the freedom which one asks from others—Yours, etc.,

INDEPENDENT MUSLIM.

## New Income-Tax Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—The charge of Income-Tax under Section 23 or the Assessment under Section 3 of the Imperial Act XI of 1922 is only an Adjustment on the positive side, for the full amount of Tax—otherwise known as the late Assessment of the 1918 Act, the provisional assessment of the prior year being thus reduced to the position of a zero. The idea of Adjustment under the provisions of the 1922 Act is latent, but it becomes rather patent when the provisions of Section 25 (3) are being operated in connection with a discontinued business of the Old Order.

When the income (or a portion of the income, if it be such) earned during the year 1938-39 under the head "Salaries", i.e., (1) of Section 6, is exempt from the operation of the New Act during the initial year 1939-40 (vide The Central Government Order notified on Page 5 of the 20th March 1939 issue of "The Times of India"), relating to the enforcement of Withdrawal of Exemption from Tax in respect of leave salaries or allowances paid or drawn in the United Kingdom or in a Colony, I do not see any reason why the income earned under the head "Salaries" of Section 6 should not likewise be exempt.

From 17th February 1939 (the date on which The Governor-General has given his assent to the Imperial Act VII of 1939) to 31st March 1939 (the date preceding the one on which the Act has come into force), although the new Amendment Act is brought on the Statute-Book, it is inoperative and as such the income earned during that period under whatever heads it may be is totally exempt from the operation of that Act, and as a natural corollary the income earned prior to that period during the same year 1938-39 goes, without saying, to be totally exempt. The late operation of the Imperial Act VII of 1939 connotes no trace of Retrospection whatever to that Act or, in other words, to the Amendment Income-Tax Act.

So, in the net result, the provisions of Section 68 (with slight variation) of the Imperial Act XI of 1922 should be invoked for purposes of 1939-40 Assessment, so as to ward off Retrospection, completely, from the Working of the New Income-Tax Act—Yours, etc.,

PARAMESHWARA RAO.

Matunga.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS

**Matric Exam.**  
"A CANDIDATE" suggests that there should be only one paper of three hours per day, instead of two, which unduly tax the young examinee, in the matriculation examination.

**The Gandhian Way**  
A. C. SEN contests the observation recently made by Mr. Satyamurti that "there is no alternative to Gandhian leadership in the Congress" and suggests that Subhas Bose's Forward Bloc is an excellent alternative with its militant spirit.

**Post Office For Narayan-peth Road**  
P. MUPAKKA suggests the public of Narayanpeth Road upon the postal authorities to open a branch office in the station.

**Travancore State Bus Service**  
"CCI" complains that the Travancore State Transport Service Buses are inefficient, irregular and overcrowded and requests the authorities to rectify matters.

## Mass Uplift Activities In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—It is an universally acknowledged fact that after the advent of provincial autonomy in India and the acceptance of the offices by the popular ministries there has been a drive, not only in British India but also in several Indian States, to improve the social and the economic position of the masses—Rural and Urban. All over India official and non-official agencies are working hand in hand to improve the standard of living of an average Indian.

The following few lines will give a bird's-eye-view of some activities. Compulsory registration of money lenders, provision of a debt conciliation machinery, policy of prohibition, village electrification and medical aid, adult education and physical education schemes, and better village communications are some of the activities of the Bombay Government. Establishment of Land Mortgage Banks for the provision of long-term credit at a low rate of interest, The Usurious Loans Act, the Money Lenders Act, reduction in land revenue, establishment of rural uplift centres, improvement of sericulture and encouragement to cottage industries are a few items of the Congress Ministry's programme in C. P. and Berar.

Madras Government has its credit the Agricultural Relief Bill, the initiation of the prohibition policy in India, the reforms of village panchayats and many other measures of rural and urban relief. The company-owned farms, experiments in a variety of crops, education of the Harijans, Peasants, and lessening of unemployment are some of the achievements of the Sind Government. Bengal has its share in the form of providing better medical aid in villages, better means of communications, aid to cottage industries, etc., etc. The U.P. has achieved marvellous results in spreading the message of economic uplift amongst people through the rural development board and in adopting radical measures for bettering the condition of the masses. The campaign against illiteracy through the adult education schemes, the Money Lenders Bill and research in agriculture are useful measures of the Punjab Government. Bihar can boast of a "Lead Better Life" campaign for the establishment of contact between the nation building departments of Government and the masses, unemployment relief and plans for the development of the key industries. Other provinces are also doing their bit.

Coming to the Indian States, provisions for a library, a school and a panchayat in the majority of villages, better living standards, researches in fruit and vegetables, legislation for the consolidation of holdings, and development of cottage industries are a gift of one crore of rupees by Late Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar for improving the condition of the poor and depressed classes supplemented by a gift of another crore of rupees by Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwar to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja to be utilised for the benefit of all classes and communities. But a few items of the manifold activities of the Baroda State for mass uplift. Hyderabad and Mysore States are also showing increasing attention towards schemes of rural and industrial uplift. H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has made a provision of one crore of rupees for the purpose of building up rural uplift on a sure and stable foundation and to make it continuous in its various branches. Bhavnagar planned a good scheme of debt relief and recently Morvi has

## From Across The Seas

### Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, May 18.  
Mr. W. J. Brown, General Secretary, the Civil Service Clerical Association, said at the association's annual conference recently that the ideal trade union official must have the:

Urbanity of a parson.  
Skill of a lawyer.  
Humour of a George Robey.  
Patience of an ox.  
Hide of a rhinoceros.  
Constitution of a bull.  
Capacity for being regarded as a damned scoundrel from the outset of his career to the end. And he must keep a smiling face through it all.

A woman delegate then said: Can we see a specimen?

Mrs. Corrigan  
Mrs. James Corrigan has taken Dudley House, in Park-lane from Lady Ward for the season. The rent for two months is £5,000.

Dudley House is one of the largest remaining private houses in London. It has a particularly fine ballroom, well adapted to the lavish scale on which Mrs. Corrigan is accustomed to entertain her friends.

It was built a hundred years ago by the eccentric Lord Dudley, who was Britain's Foreign Secretary, and of whom it was said that "he promises much, did little and died mad."

Mrs. Corrigan inherited her fortune, which is said to yield her an income of more than £150,000 from her husband who made his money in steel. Recently she forced a number of her friends to bet a million francs (about £5,700) that there would not be a European war before 1942. Although she does not believe in the imminence of war she was one of the few people who were entirely ready last September.

For many days she had fully-equipped ambulances standing outside the Ritz Hotel in Paris where she was then staying; and gas-mask in hand, was ready to go wherever the French military authorities might order.

**Parliamentary Cricket Side**  
The Parliamentary cricket side should have opened its season with a match in May against the Hendon Police College. As the fixture was arranged for May 24, it has had to be scratched. The start of the Parliamentary cricket season is thus postponed from Derby Day till June.

The needs of national defence will hamper the exam this summer. Sir Edward Campbell, an I.C.S. who has run the side for a number of seasons, will be too busy as P. P. S. to Sir Kingsley Wood to continue as hon. secretary. The team has also lost its practice ground, which has been due up for air-raid trenches possibly on the principle that the next war must be won on the

drawn up a scheme of redemption of agricultural indebtedness which has been well received by the press and the public as a practical measure of relief.

The following are some of the suggestions:—

(1) Any scheme should aim at effecting an improvement in all aspects of village life. (2) Compulsory mass education, honest leadership enough subsidiary occupation and rural mindedness are essential in any programme of general uplift. (3) Social uplift and economic progress ought to go hand in hand. (4) Improvements in agriculture, sanitation, cottage industries, education, rural engineering, cattle breeding etc., should be demonstrated. (5) There ought to be a network of roads and railways in the length and breadth of India to link the villages. (6) Schools with an agricultural bias ought to be opened in groups of villages to teach the agriculturists the fundamentals of rural economics. (7) To bridge the gulf separating experimental stations from the farmers. (8) Need of simple schemes to suit the poor peasants of India. (9) Official initiative linked with popular co-operation. In all problems of mass uplift there should be three essential factors (1) Toleration. (2) Service. (3) Determination. One can only wish god-speed to the constructive schemes made for the betterment of the soil—Yours etc.

B. B. KAPASI

Baroda

## Over-Crowding In B. B. & C. I. Railway Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir—The B.B. & C.I. Railway carriages are getting more and

playing fields of Westminster.

Mr. P. T. Eckersley, ex-captain of Lancashire, and Mr. Grant-Ferris, the Parliamentary wicket-keeper, will be joint hon. secretaries but since both are in the Auxiliary Air Force they may have to curtail their cricket.

**Distinguished Bridge Players**  
The three most successful bridge players London at the present moment are Mr. John Follet, Mr. K. Nath Hogg, and Sir Mathew Wilson. Of these three Mr. Follet is probably the most scientific.

Sir Mathew Wilson has the reputation of being the luckiest cardholder in London, but his success is more due to his natural flair, which is exceptional. One of the worst bridge players is Mr. James de Rothschild. His friends say that he plays by rule of thumb. But he does not play as much now as he used to.

Politicians as a class seem to be preternaturally poor players. The one exception is Mr. Duff Cooper, who plays a spirited yet usually successful game. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and the late Lord Birkenhead were three of the most unreliable players the game ever saw. And Mr. Churchill was so bad a player that he gave the game up before the war. To-day he plays backgammon and six-pack bezique.

**30-day Fasting Honeymoon**  
Barbara Harris, one-time friend of Harold Davidson, ex-rector of Stiffkey, who was killed by a lion in a fun fair, is to spend her honeymoon fasting.

She will go straight from her wedding at the Blackpool Registrar's office on Whit-Saturday to begin a 30-day fast with her husband in a glass cabinet. Hotel day-makers will be charged 2d. (two annas) to see the starving lovers. If the couple are alive at the end of the period, they will receive £250. The couple will have every comfort in the glass cabinet in which they will fast for thirty days. The local Council has given the necessary permission for the newly-weds to be exhibited.

**A Hoax**  
By claiming that he came "straight from Goering" a Dutchman the other day crossed the German frontier into Holland with £100,000 in banknotes, silver and valuables from the former "Zechevolavakie."

Driving a German car, he received the greatest deference from soldiers and officials in the Reich. Everywhere they turned to attention when he waved his valueless papers and shouted: "Straight from Goering!"

At the Dutch frontier the German guards hastened to open the barriers to let the car pass. All the people of Holland are now laughing. The hoax reminds them of the famous cobbler of Koenigsberg near Berlin. Before the

more crowded in the morning as well as in the evening. Instead of arranging more carriages the authorities are busy altering figures in the carriages, of course, according to their size. Here are the changes:

From: To seat 36 To 53 passengers.

From: To seat 72 To 107 passengers.

From: To seat 110 To 163 passengers.

Mark the change. They have increased the number of passengers and removed "To seat". The daily increasing traffic calls for corresponding efficient local service. Let the Railway authorities realise that it is hardly fair on their part to keep passengers standing in packed condition.

These changes are perhaps in the wake of recent Satyagraha on the G.I.P. Rly lines, and by such technical changes the B.B. & C.I. Rly. authorities wish to avoid lightly their responsibility to the passengers.

However, if the Railway authorities wish to stick to this unfair method, let a new class be added to the already existing three classes, and such new class may be used "Standing Class" and charged accordingly.

Will the Traffic and Passengers Relief Association kindly look to this?—Yours, etc.

BHAGWAN DAS

Borivli, March 23.

**SURAT**—Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Bombay Government, arrived here last night and left for Harijan Sanatorium, 24 miles from here, this morning. He will stay there two days and proceed to Ahmedabad. The visit is private.

Great War he masqueraded as a high military personage.

The Dutch driver was arrested in Holland and police seized his silver, the import of large quantities of which is prohibited. Later, however, he was released and allowed to keep the rest of the money and the valuables.

**Birthday Gift To Hitler**  
Polish circles in Danzig are still laughing at the presentation to Hitler on his 50th birthday of the honorary citizenship of the Free City.

The Fuehrer, it is pointed out, is now under the protection of the Polish State whenever he is not in Danzig, as are all citizens of the Free City. Nazi District Leader Forster, who made the presentation, is himself not a Danziger, but a Bavarian, who came to the Free City only a few years ago. He also is an honorary citizen of Danzig. The post on has its compensations. As an "Ehrenburger" Herr Forster is not liable to taxation.

As Ribbentrop knows no Italian and Ciano knows no German, the conversations which took place between them recently in Milan were conducted in English, as both of them know that language well.

Robot traffic signals save policemen work in many towns. But not in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. The robots which have been just installed there are calling for extra vigilance on the part of the local police.

One rickshaw puller ignored the red light at a busy crossing and disregarded traffic. He told the Magistrate: "Oh yes I saw the coloured lights."

"Then why don't you stop?" he was asked.

"I thought they'd been put there in honour of Hitler's birthday" was the reply.

**Another Hitler Joke**  
Latest Berlin joke. Anxious to sound popular opinion by the Haroun-el-Rashid technique the Fuehrer, impenetrably disguised, took a seat in a crowded cafe.

He opened a conversation ending in the question: "Candidly, what do you think of that fellow, Hitler?"

Looking this way and that with apprehensive glances his companion replied, in a whisper which could not be overheard: "Between you and me, I rather admire him."

**Mother Love Through Carbolic Acid!**

Scientists have discovered that mother love can be aroused by six different substances, one of which is carbolic acid.

To untangle the complex problem of what is vaguely described as the "maternal instinct," Dr. Oscar Riddle and Dr. E. L. Lahr, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, studied and experimented with thousands of animals. They induced male doves to sit on eggs and feed the young after hatching by giving them minute amounts of an injection which made the fathers behave as if they were the mothers.

The doctors believe that "mother love" is essentially a subconscious reaction, in which the brain plays very little part.

**Japanese Propaganda**

A recognised authority, who has just returned to London from the East has given us a graphic account of Japanese propaganda in Singapore, where the population are predominantly Chinese.

For some time the Japanese have been printing a daily newspaper in Chinese, called the "Singapore Nippo" and a weekly edition in English. Now a new daily printed in English and christened the "Singapore Herald" has been added. The avowed aim of the Japanese propagandist is to create a better understanding between Japan and the people of Malaya.

But the Singapore Chinese are not taken in by Gockbels-like imitations of the Japanese. Recently a richest Chinese mandarin expressed a supreme confidence in the final victory of his countrymen. "For centuries," he said, "we have been accustomed to retreat—for twenty-five years, for fifty years, even for a hundred years. But we always come back. Now that we have adopted the barbarous but efficient war methods of the West, we shall come back sooner—in one year, two years, at the most five years."

Our informant, a little sceptical, looked around the room. The sumptuous trappings were Western, but the food was Chinese. "You have learned Western methods," he said, "yet to-night you are still using chopsticks."

"Ah," said the mandarin, "you forget that we gave up knives and forks two years ago."



# Women's 'Varsity Exam. Results

## Shanta Datar Gets Chancellor's, Sanskrit And Marathi Prizes

The following are the results of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University Examinations held in March and April 1939:—

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF GRADUATE IN ARTS**

Sixty Candidates appeared for the Examination for the Degree of Graduate in Arts, out of whom 43 Passed, 17 in Second Class, 20 in Third Class and 6 in Not Class. The following numbers are arranged in order of merit, the roll number of each candidate being given in bracket. The result is 71 per cent.

**SECOND CLASS**

Datar Shanta W. (45); Parekh Kumud D. (30); Karnik Vimal A. (8); Pawar Kamal S. (55); Gokhale Chhabu S. (61); Patil Shanta A. (31); Mehta Rama M. (28); Shah Chandravati A. (34); Shah Veena P. (18); Bhavnani Kala H. (43); Chhatrapati Suryabala P. (24); Thakore Sarla V. (25); Vora Kalavati B. (21); Desai Nirmala V. (26); Singamvali M. A. (39); Parulekar Kusum V. (14).

**THIRD CLASS**

Pandit Devi K. (13); Bhambhani Krishna K. (44); Shende Ambu D. (19); Patilankar Vasundhara N. (53); Pranjapati Shanta G. (33); Sahasrabudh Padma M. (57); Ankleswari Banu P. (23); Desai Kanta M. (40); Mehta Tanman H. (12); Waghe Manorama V. (22); Mehta Jayabala P. (41); Karlekar Indu D. (51); Trivedi Jayantika B. (38); Nanavati Sushila B. (29); Gandini Kanta K. (5); Phatak Sumati P. (55); Divekar Shakuntala B. (47); Patilkar Mohana A. (15); Shaligram Vimal K. (58); Tambaj Pramodini P. (59).

**NOT CLASS**

Desai Jayalakshmi J. (2); Gaonkar Manjula B. (48); Kuntumla Amrit V. (10); Malandkar Kumudini S. (11); Sabnis Vimal A. (16); Shah Indumati N. (17).

**AWARD OF PRIZES**

Chancellor's Prize awarded to Datar Shanta W. (45) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

(2) B. T. David Sanskrit Prize awarded to Datar Shanta W. (45) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

(3) Maharashtra Tilak Library, Basrah, Tilak Prize for Psycho-logy divided equally between Vora Kalavati B. (21) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay and Datar Shanta W. (45) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

(4) The Magangauri Kaji Prize awarded to Parekh Kumud D. (30) of the S. L. U. Gujar Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad.

(5) 'Maze Ramayan Sociology Prize' awarded to Parekh Kumud D. (30) of the S. L. U. Gujar Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad.

(6) Lokamanya Tilak Marathi Prize awarded to Datar Shanta W. (45) of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

The following students had passed their G. A. Examination in 1938, but their result was not declared as they had failed in the S. Y. A. in 1938.

(1) Mehta Padma C. (2) Ariga Lalita Devi.

**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS**

80 candidates appeared for the Second Year Examination in Arts, out of whom 63 passed; 24 in Second Class, 29 in Third Class and 15 in Not Class. The following names are arranged in order of merit, the roll number of each candidate being given in bracket, the result is 85 per cent.

**SECOND CLASS**

Dhavalie Sushela A. (67); Kul-karni Shakuntala V. (16); Haval-dar Bhanumati J. (12); Varde Sulochana S. (33); Inamdar Champa R. (69); Deshmukh Pramila B. (65); Bhatt Aravinda L. (35); Jagtiani Devki J. (58); Potdar Leela T. (78); Divan Indramati G. (6); Varde Kusum B. (32); Joshi Mandakini V. (14); Shah Kumud S. (47); Shah Nirmala D. (49); Desai Lalita D. (37); Jani Mangala S. (40); Makvana Sarah L. (42); Munshi Shreedevi M. (22); Thakre Gulab V. (29); Manohar Malati M. (18); Redkar Vrinda R. (26); Amin Kamala C. (53); Gosalia Kamala M. (39); Bhavsar Sarla N. (3).

**THIRD CLASS**

Mehta Harshida S. (43); Rege Kusum V. (27); Deshmukh Indu-mati D. (4); Vaidya Ratan V. (31); Joshi Krishna V. (72); Limaye Kamala S. (17); Jagtiani Nanki N. (59); Goregaonkar Prabha L. (11); Menaka K. (2); Dave Vasant B. (36); Joglekar Kamal V. (71); Munshi Mrudula M. (21); Jogle-gondkar Kashi G. (56); Desh-pande Vasundhara V. (5); Redkar Ahilya R. (79); Desai Shanta R. (38); Majgaonkar Leela K. (75); Asher Malati (1); Jayavanti

Gulab G. (70); Pagedar Kumudini A. (54); Dharwadkar Shantala D. (66); Shah Kanta R. (81); Shah Shanta S. (50); Paleja Tamu J. (23); Shewade Nalin D. (82); Thakore Hasan-tika H. (30); Lakshmi Aruna S. (41); Mehta-Kunjibala I. (44).

**NOT CLASS**

Ariga Lalita Devi (57); Doshi Kanta N. (7); Durve Tara B. (8); Gokhale Kamala R. (68); Hinge Chhabu S. (61); Joshi Krishna S. (13); Mehta Padma C. (20); Madak Leela G. (76); Pandit Devi K. (24); Pasoba Shanta B. (77); Patel Kamala M. (25); Sabnis Nalini T. (80); Thakore Sarla V. (51); Tolat Taramani T. (82); Waghe Manor-ama V. (34).

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS**

109 candidates appeared for the First Year Examination in Arts, out of whom 85 passed; 38 in Second Class, 33 in Third Class and 14 in Not Class. The following names are arranged in order of merit, the roll number of each candidate being given in bracket. The result is 80 per cent.

**SECOND CLASS**

Pandharipande Vimal S. (89); Parkhie Leela B. (90); Yajnik Sur-yakumari R. (76); Bapat Shanta V. (82); Padye Leela D. (88); De-hadral Shalini S. (85); Shukla Kandarabala H. (71); Divatia Malavika P. (59); Parikh Sarala-devi A. (31); Patil Gunvanti K. (68); Kothare Shashiprabha D. (23); Deskar Sita S. (12); Raj-derkar Shanta Y. (91); Kania Malati R. (21); Joshi Vimal G. (100); Desai Kusum V. (8); Pitale Vanamala K. (35); Bhat Manorma C. (55); Nare Usha G. (102); Shodhan Subhadra R. (70); Deshpande Mira V. (95); Desai Kamala R. (7); Desai Lalita B. (9); Shah Vi-mala N. (59); Thakur Sulekha U. (80); Sulakhe Shanta G. (103); Gore Godavari P. (99); Nikar Sharda K. (64); Bhonsle Vatsala L. (83); Deshpande Kamakumari M. (11); Kamat Sudha V. (20); Vanbala H. (57); Thakore Kastur-bala B. (73); Nagpurkar Nalini G. (25); Jog Anasuya P. (17); Wan-drekar Nalini G. (51); Vora Sha-kuntala P. (49); Zaveri Savika K. (77).

**THIRD CLASS**

Shinde Indumati M. (42); Mun-shi Bhadravati H. (62); Nana-avati Sushila C. (63); Mehta Ram-kumar C. (25); Patel Nirmala C. (79); Pandya Neera H. (30); Bhide Yamu N. (93); Velankar Mathura V. (48); Shah Chandravati P. (68); Chati Tara B. (64); Dhru Pravin B. (58); Pancholi Amrit G. (29); Pradhan Ratan P. (36); Panjabli Annabai V. (78); Shah Prabhavati V. (39); Trivedi Vidya N. (74); Vakli Nirmala M. (75); Bhagat Jayananda C. (1); Pawas-kar Indumati G. (34); Sohoni Shalini V. (44); Vyas Dayakaveri G. (50); Sheth Lilavati U. (41); Amin Savita B. (52); Tarkas Ku-sum C. (45); Parmar Grace V. (65); Damania Veena L. (4); Patel Hansa D. (32); Kazi Vasant C. (110); Bhatt Kumud G. (54); Bhatta Mrunalini S. (2); Bhagat Tara V. (53); Bhatt Chandrakanta G. (109); Sheth Sulochana H. (112).

**NOT CLASS**

Asher Premaben P. (92); Chitre Vatsala A. (113); Dadavala Su-lochana B. (94); Deshmukh Indu-mati D. (10); Godivala Vidya G. (15); Kale Anandi D. (19); Kirpa-lani Popri G. (81); Mehta Kunj-bala I. (60); Mehta Madhukanta K. (61); Munshi Shreedevi M. (26); Patel Kamala M. (33); Shah Kanta R. (106); Thakker Cath-erine M. (72); Thakore Hasantika H. (49).

**AWARD OF PRIZES**

(1) Soubhagavati Banubai Vish-vanath Salvekar Domestic Science Prize awarded to Yajnik Surya-kumari R. (76) of the S. L. U. Gu-jarat Mahila Pathshala, Ahmeda-bad.

(2) Karmarkar Marathi Prize awarded to Dehadral Shalini S. (85) a private candidate from Nagpur.

**FIRST YEAR CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAMINATION WITHOUT ENGLISH**

Three candidates appeared for this Examination out of whom two passed—both in Second Class. Joshi Anasuya P. (18); Khan-sahab Snehalata R. (22).

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.**

215 candidates appeared for the Entrance Examination, out of whom 126 passed; 3 in First Class, 34 in Second Class, 37 in Third Class and 52 in Not Class. The following names are arranged in order of merit, the roll number of each candidate being given in bracket. The result is 58 per cent.

**FIRST CLASS**

Gavankar Kusum V. (23); Dhole-kar Bhanumati B. (18); Potdar Sulochana V. (372).

**SECOND CLASS**

Dhurandhar Vimal (19); Kamat Leela B. (357); Bhide Subhadra V. (5); Bhat Indravati V. (344); Shahani Krishna H. (251); Jogle-gondkar Kamalabai (25); Tongsh-e Kamal S. (377); Jhaveri Kokila M. (49); Godse Leela G. (275); Ratna-parkhie Kamal D. (282); Kirpa-lani Savitri D. (236); Paranjape Kamala V. (461); Pande Indu V. of

(280); Dixit Yamu Y. (348); Badhe Vimal N. (273); Patwar-dhan Kamal V. (463); Paranjape Indu D. (370); Langoda Sushila K. (278); Deshpande Kusum V. (459); Lakshmi Malati L. (277); Bhavne Malati K. (4); Gokhale Shanta V. (350); Thacker Vima A. (212); Mehta Mudrika R. (30); Kul-karni Sharayu G. (264); Shah Jayalakshmi C. (103); Koppikar Sushela G. (390); Alurkar Malati Y. (194); Nadkarni Manorama K. (265); Paranjape Tara S. (462); Paranjape Pramila L. (231); Sam-tani Kala T. (238); Joshi Bhima N. (26); Dhanokar Kusum T. (15).

**THIRD CLASS**

Mahadwar Vijaya T. (365); Savant Kamala V. (268); Tikekar Rohini L. (378); Trivedi Urmila H. (103); Karve Dwarika M. (359); Patel Harichandra M. (355); Dhawade Prabhavati B. (263); Chandarana Jayaj J. (7); Desai Sumati B. (90); Shringarpure Kusum J. (375); Deshpande Sindhu M. (156); Kul-karni Bakul H. (362); Sapre Kamal V. (465); Rana Lilakunverba M. (513); Dadina Dina N. (9); Darya-nani Devi T. (235); Agarkar Vimal N. (272); Patwardhan Vimal B. (359); Joshi Kumud D. (355); Desai Vinoda V. (91); Deshpande Kusum G. (347); Shah Hira P. (159); Wazalwar Tai (255); Kapadia Damayanti P. (149); Ghumare Anasuya B. (276); Zaveri Sulo-chana J. (338); Mehta Kamun N. (29); Ratnaparkhi Vimal G. (283); Samant Anasuya N. (267); Salyadh Nirmala U. (158); Desai Maniben N. (13); Zaveri Vimala L. (50); Nanavati Kumud I. (487); Nimavat Neela N. (99); Shah Bhagwanthi L. (359); Gupte Vatsala K. (354); Parikh Chandrika C. (101).

**NOT CLASS**

Amin Dhirajben P. (1); Apte Sushila V. (342); Balchandani Kaki B. (245); Bhayani Nirmala H. (209); Bhonde Yamu C. (345); Chaoji Vimal B. (274); Chawathe Kastur P. (8); Dadlani Gopi C. (246); Datta Mrudula G. (48); Desai Aravinda B. (11); Desai Kanta M. (482); Dewoolkar Lalita N. (262); Dhavale Dwarika V. (17); Divanji Dhurumandevi R. (92); Divanji Nityashanti R. (93); Dudani Bhagwan U. (247); God-bole Dwarika S. (453); Gokhale Durga V. (454); Gujrati Kamal M. (259); Jhaveri Sumitra K. (95); Joshi Anasuya V. (51); Joshi Sakhu A. (356); Kavi Kalavati D. (96); Kinkhabwala Kusum C. (433); Manimur Damayanti C. (484); Manier Indumati C. (432); Makati Pilan B. (485); Mehta Chandrabala N. (140); Mujumdar Indu S. (07); Oke Shanti S. (34); Oza Kumud R. (210); Oza Nir-mala L. (35); Paikar Malati K. (36); Panjwani Sadori K. (249); Parikh Kusum C. (99); Parikh Sumati V. (154); Parikh Vidya V. (155); Patel Kumud J. (429); Pat-el Leela V. (40); Sanghvi Saras-wati O. (141); Saraswati Soori V. (43); Shah Hira G. (211); Shah Lilavati C. (104); Shastri Madhu-bala R. (161); Shende Malati S. (42); Sirdeshpande Padma K. (284); Takhtate Ahimuni P. (376); Trilokiwala Sarojini K. (107); Tulpule Ahilya C. (379); Vithlani Labhu G. (142); Vyas Vi-dya K. (48).

**Award of Prizes**

(1) Gadkari Memorial Marathi Prize awarded to Dholekar Bha-numati B. (18) of the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay.

(2) Satyabhamabai Ranade Dom-estic Science Medal awarded to Gokhale Shanta V. (350) of the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Poona.

**Secondary School Certificate Examination**

The following students have passed the Secondary School Cer-tificate Examination (S.S.C.) only:—

Asher Pushpakumari K. (380); Asher Pushpa M. (381); Badheka Tara M. (213); Bhatt Subhadra B. (109); Chhugani Sadori I. (255); Desai Rasikbala B. (111); Dave Ratanben G. (52); Desai Shanta H. (53); Desai Sunanda D. (54); Hingorani Seal C. (257); Is-rani Saraswati S. (258); Jog Bala R. (384); Joshi Mathu P. (385); Khaladkar Yesu H. (383); Karan-dikar Anasuya (241); Lele Man-dakini G. (502); Langoda Kama-la K. (286); Lavi Sulochana C. (113); Mandavane Kamal S. (330); Parekh Uma V. (214); Pat-el Hashmukh R. (167); Sidhwa Bhagwan M. (259); Sheth Sushila T. (169); Shah Kusum L. (168); Shah Vasumati P. (55); Zaveri Chandrakanta G. (115); Kothari Shanta M. (165); Chhuganey Mo-hini K. (254).

**ROME, May 24.**

As a sequel to the Italo-Ger-man Pact General Milch, Inspec-tor General of the German Air Force, has arrived on the orders of Field Marshal Goering. Imme-diate arrival he had a nine-minute talk with the Secretary of the Italian Air Force.—Reuter.

# Growing Concern Over Deterioration Of Industrial Situation

## Congress Must Organise United Resistance Of Millowners And Workers: Members' Resolutions For B. P. C. C.

Messrs. S. S. Batliwalla and Dr. G. Adhikari have given notice of the following resolutions for the B.P.C.C.:

This meeting of the B.P.C.C. views with alarm the growing deterioration of the industrial situation in Bombay due to the mill-owners' attempt to reduce wages and nullify the 12 1/2 per cent. increase recently granted by the Ministry.

The closing of the night-shifts followed by the lock-outs in the Phoenix Mills has already thrown 30,000 workers out of employment. The discontent and the resentment against these measures is rising among the working class and threaten to develop into an industrial crisis of major magni-tude.

It is the opinion of this com-mittee that this offensive on the part of the Millowners arises out of their refusal to bear their just share of extra taxation which the Congress Ministry has imposed in order to finance its social and ameliorative legislations (Prohi-bition, social legislations for work-ers, etc.), and of their attempts to transfer the same on to the shoulders of the workers.

The Committee while strongly protesting against the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the duty on the Raw cotton, opines that it is extremely unfair and unjust to make these an excuse for reducing wages and employment. The Committee requests the Millowners to put their case before the Working Committee and the Congress Ministry and desist in the meanwhile from taking away the relief granted to the Textile workers by the Congress Ministry.

The meeting, therefore, requests the Bombay Millowners to stop all further offensive in the shape of lock-outs and immediately discuss the situation with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. It requests the Ministry to immediately inter-vene by stopping further deterio-ration and summon a conference of the representatives of Capital and Labour.

**SECOND RESOLUTION**

This meeting of the B.P.C.C. records its vehement protests against

the certification of the Indo-British Trade Pact by the Governor General though the same was re-jected thrice by a clear vote of the Assembly. This Pact while giving special preference to Lan-cashire goods delivers a serious blow to the Textile Industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad and is in the main responsible for the growing crisis in the industry.

This autocratic imposition of the will of British Finance Cap-ital is not only a menace to India's premier industry but also a challenge to India's patriotism and must be resisted with the combined powers of the nation.

This Committee therefore calls upon the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to desist from pursuing the anti-national course of getting over its economic diffi-culties by closing down mills and throwing thousands of workers into unemployment or by seeking to nullify the 12-1/2 per cent. wage increase granted to Textile Labour by the Congress Ministry.

The Committee declares that this attack of British imperialism against the interests of Indian In-dustry can and must be resisted by organising a stringent boycott of British as well as foreign piece-goods.

The Committee therefore, re-solves to take the following steps to organise and make this boy-cott effective:—

Appoint a Council of Action in-cluding representatives of the various Ward Committees and other Labour and Traders' organi-sations to carry out the under-mentioned programme:

(a) prevention of unloading of foreign piecegoods by organising strike action of Dock workers; (b) sealing and picketing of foreign cloth shops; (c) picketing of foreign cloth shops.

Make the co-operation of labour effective by getting a pledge from the millowners that they do not resort to lock-outs or wage cuts or in any other way change the existing conditions of their life and labour of Textile labour or op-pose the pending ameliorative labour schemes of the Congress Government.

Boycotting the cloth of the mil-lowners who refuse to give this pledge.

# HARIJANS AND THE COMING WAR

(Continued from page 6)

giments have fought with great distinction and it may conveniently be expected that the Mahars who fought side by side with the Marathas under the British flag from Koregaon to Kandahar will once more emulate the valour of their fathers and of their Maratha bre-thren.

The Government of India only ask at present for one battalion, but it is necessary to recruit re-serves and more should be no diffi-culty in keeping up the strength. Forty years ago, in one year there were 1,030 Mahars actually serving in the Army from the Ratnagiri District alone. Now we have the whole Presidency to draw upon with a population well over a million of Mahars alone. We hope not only to raise a model bat-talion of Mahars, but to recruit many others as drivers and for the fol-lowers' corps, which are so neces-sary to an auxiliary to the fighting line.

Let the Mahars remember that by doing their duty at this time they will earn the respect and gratitude of all right thinking men, and that this cannot fail to raise their whole community in public estimation. In conclusion, I am requested by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, whose sympathy with all classes included within the sphere of his Governorship is also well known to everyone, to an-nounce to this meeting that he has heard with much pleasure of the movement to raise a special Mahar battalion and that he hopes the Mahars will seize this opportunity of showing their loyalty and at the same time raising the status of their country. (Applause).

**A Great Opportunity**

Mr. L. J. Mountford, Commis-sioner, S.D., speaking in Marathi, told his audience of the cir-cumstances under which the Government had restored to the Mahar community their right of serving in the Indian Army. He reminded them of the great deeds of the Mahar soldiers, and of the valour they had shown in the memorable battle of Koregaon in which about a hundred years ago they had repulsed an attack of 25,000 men of the Peshwas. He asked them to avail themselves of the great opportunity that had now been put into their way or

show themselves worthy of their past traditions as soldiers. He was sure they would fight side by side with the Marathas, the Pathans, and the Sikhs, who were now engaged in destroying their common enemy. It was gratifying to note that more than six hundred Mahars had already enlisted and he had no doubt that six hundred more would soon come forward.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the next speaker, also made an eloquent appeal. He told those present that he felt such great pleasure in seeing them in that Hall ready to serve their country that he felt it would have been far better if he himself had been born a Mahar. (Applause). He was a Brahmin by birth, but now belonged to no caste. He and the Mahars were the sons of the same country and here-garded them as his brothers. It gave him peculiar pleasure when-ever he went to a village to in-quire about the conditions of the Mahars, for he had learnt much from them and admitted the spirit of devotion that permeated the community. He asked them not to mind those who shrank from them. If these had forsaken them, they should not be down-trodden, because God had not forsaken them, and the glory of their former deeds still survived. He urged them to embrace the present opportunity which the Government had given them, and to fight for their Sovereign in the defence of Empire. It was an irony of fate that the Govern-ment should call for their help.

It was a story he used to hear in Canara, that when a tiger made his appearance in a village inhabited by Brahmins and people of higher castes, they ran to the adjoining village where the Mahars were isolated as untouchables and shouted out "Oh Mahars! Come to our help. The tiger has come." Now, the Government made an appeal of a similar nature and said "Oh Mahars! Come to our help. The enemy has come." (Applause). He hoped the Mahars would turn out not in six hundred, but in six lakhs, and by their valiant deeds on the battle-field would

# IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Im-perial Bank of India on the 19th May, 1939.

| LIABILITIES                                                             |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| CAPITAL                                                                 | Rs.              |
| Authorised— 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each                             | 11,25,00,000     |
| Issued and Sub-scribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each                | 11,25,00,000     |
| Called up— 75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid                    | 3,75,00,000      |
| 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid                           | 1,87,50,000      |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders— Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares | 5,62,50,000      |
| Reserve Fund                                                            | 5,55,00,000      |
| Fixed Deposits, Savings Bank, Current and other Ac-counts               | 23,10,00,000     |
| Loans against Secu-rities per contra                                    | —                |
| Acceptances for Con-stituents                                           | 6,55,000         |
| Sundries                                                                | 99,83,000        |
|                                                                         | Rs. 95,33,89,000 |

Assets

| ASSETS                                                 |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Rs.                                                    | Rs.              |
| Government Securi-ties                                 | 28,70,52,000     |
| Other Authorised Investments                           | 95,31,000        |
| ADVANCES—                                              | 38,65,83,900     |
| Loans                                                  | 9,62,66,000      |
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts                            | 23,32,92,000     |
| Bills Discounted & Purchased                           | 4,90,66,000      |
| Liability of Consti-tuents for Accep-tances per contra | 6,55,000         |
| Dead Stock                                             | 1,81,33,000      |
| Sundries                                               | 64,72,000        |
| Bullion                                                | —                |
| CASH—                                                  | —                |
| In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India             | 6,96,54,000      |
| Balances with other Banks                              | 8,19,47,000      |
|                                                        | Rs. 95,33,89,000 |

Rupees

make the air ring with shouts of victory.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, the Re-cruiting Collector, also made an interesting speech in Marathi. He said it was not only a great opportunity for the Mahars, but it was a test of their fidelity and martial spirit. Fidelity had been hitherto their motto, and he hoped that would be their motto for ever.

**A Warning**

The 411th Mahar Battalion which was formed in 1917 was disbanded in 1919 when the Great War was over. The Mahar soldiers made frantic efforts to appeal to Government to revive their Battalion and continue their military services so that they could maintain their fami-lies. But Government left them in the lurch to grovel in poverty and to scramble for odd jobs to keep their body and soul together. Government had granted titles, prizes in lands and cash to those who had lent their services to them during the Great War. So far as I know, no one from the Mahars received presents of any importance like the others even though they had fought the enemy on the Eastern and West-ern Fronts with no less valour than the Sikhs, Marathas and Gurkhas who had received such presents from Governments.

I think, I have given sufficient material to the Rao Bahadur and other leaders of his type to think about it and to decide the way which they should adopt in future when the recruiting-time comes. The leaders and well-wishers of the Mahars will, I hope, enlight-en the ignorant Mahars on this question and advise them whether they should not, in the light of past experiences of their brothers and fore-fathers, stipulate condi-tions and barter their military services in a commercial spirit. The best thing for the Mahars in India would be, in my opinion, not to take up military service. That is politically and ideologi-cally harmful to their interests not indeed as a minority but as a section of the Indian population. We have been misled and ex-ploited in the past, and as I have tried to show above, by citing the ephemeral recruiting oratory betrayed.

**Our Real Mind**

Not only the Maratha Mahars who are as ardently patriotic as the most patriotic in our country, but all classes of Mahars pledge their loyalty to the cause of our country. The Mahars of Maha-rashtra will fight, if and when the time comes, alongside of their people in defence of their country and their freedom.

I am taking the liberty of as-serting this on behalf of our peo-ple many of whom, abandoned to neglect and subjected to persecu-tion in the past, are likely to be misled. But should we allow our-selves to be exploited to-day when the situation has entirely

# RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the position of schedul-ed banks as at the close of business on 19th May 1939.

| LIABILITIES                                                |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Rs.                                                        | Rs.           |
| 1. Demand Liabilities—                                     |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 123,96,36,000 |
| (b) In Burma                                               | 6,48,72,000   |
| 2. Time Liabilities—                                       |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 103,85,80,000 |
| (b) In Burma                                               | 4,31,35,000   |
| 3. Cash—                                                   |               |
| (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Bank Notes |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 5,01,83,000   |
| (b) In Burma                                               | 78,000        |
| (ii) Burma Notes—                                          |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 46,000        |
| (b) In Burma                                               | 26,80,000     |
| (iv) Subsidiary Coin—                                      |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 31,66,000     |
| (b) In Burma                                               | 83,000        |
| 4. Balances with Reserve Bank—                             |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 14,06,21,000  |
| (b) In Burma                                               | —             |
| 5. Advances—                                               |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 117,08,62,000 |
| (b) In Burma                                               | 4,41,16,000   |
| 6. Bills discounted—                                       |               |
| (a) In India                                               | 8,00,87,000   |
| (b) In Burma                                               | 31,85,000     |



# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP Profit-taking Follows A Sharp Burst Of Activity

### GOOD ENQUIRY FOR SECURITIES

#### NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market displayed considerable activity following better feeling with expectation of inflationary measures and export subsidy, but at higher level the demand was somewhat restrained.

#### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After showing good activity the demand now slackened on profit-taking owing to approaching holidays, otherwise markets were mainly steady to firm.

Indian Loans and gilt-edged continued strong.

BOMBAY, May 25.

#### COTTON

##### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

| JULY 1939        | New York, May 25. |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Previous closing | 8.57              |
| To-day's opening | 8.59              |
| Difference       | +0.02             |
| To-day's closing | 8.63              |
| Difference       | +0.04             |

##### LIVERPOOL COTTON

| JULY 1939        | Liverpool, May 25. |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Previous closing | 4.73               |
| To-day's opening | 4.78               |
| Difference       | +0.05              |
| To-day's closing | 4.82               |
| Difference       | +0.04              |

##### BROAD EXPECTATION

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| July August 1939 | Rs. 170.0 |
| April May 1940   | Rs. 156.4 |

##### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

The trading in July began at 8.50, three points higher than the last close. Prices rose on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with some covering purchases, under which July steadily improved to 8.54.

##### BOMBAY COTTON

###### Late Trading

Bombay May 25. Locally July-August opened to-night at Rs. 155.14, but then the price fell to Rs. 155.14. Later with better N. Y. advices the rate improved and the market closed at Rs. 170.2.

##### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 25. The following are opening ranges: July (8.76-8.79) 8.80-8.90; October (7.94-7.95) 8.00-8.05; December (7.74-7.75) 7.89-7.93.

##### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 25. The following are opening quotations: American May (5.02) 5.07; American July (4.74) 4.79; Egyptian May (5.43) 5.50; Egyptian July (5.51) 5.57.

##### LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 25. TEAS. Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 1-0 3/4; Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-3 3/4; Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4; Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/6) 1-6 1/6.

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop May June (27 7/8) 28s; Dunlop May (32 1/2) 32 1/2; Lightning May (31) 31.

RUBBER. Spot (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/16 paid and buyers; Forward July September (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 5/16 paid and value.

SEEDS. Castorseed Bombay May/June (11 1/2 sellers) 11 1/2; Linseed La Plata May (12 1/16 sellers) 12 1/16; Linseed La Plata May (11 7/16 sellers) 11 7/16.

MEALS. Groundnuts Comorand June (11 1/16 sellers) 11 1/16; Tin (22 1/2 buyers) 22 1/2; Steady (22 3/4 buyers) 22 3/4; Steady (24 1/2 buyers) 24 1/2.

Lead (24 1/2 buyers) 24 1/2; Steady (24 3/8 buyers) 24 3/8; Steady (24 1/2 buyers) 24 1/2; Electrolytic Copper (48 3/4 to 47 3/4) 47 1/4 to 48 1/4; Iron (102) 102.

##### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 25. The following are the opening ranges: General Motors (43 3/4) 43 3/4; Anaconda Copper Mining (23 1/4) 23 1/4; U. S. Common New Stock (45 3/8) 45 3/8; U. S. Steel Preference (103 1/2) 103 1/2.

##### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

###### Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 25. The Liverpool wheat market closed May at 55d.

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 25. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 86 3/4. Closing quotations on the previous days were: Tuesday, May 16, 88 1/2; Wednesday, May 17, 88 3/4; Thursday, May 18, 88 3/4; Friday, May 19, 88 3/4; Monday, May 22, 88 3/4; Tuesday, May 23, 88 3/4; Wednesday, May 24, 88 3/4.

## INDIAN LOANS

London, May 25. 3-30 p.m. 3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (86 3/4) 86 3/4; 3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (86 3/4) 86 3/4; 4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (106 1/4) 106 1/4; 4 1/2 per cent (1958-68) (107 3/4) 107 3/4; 4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (108 1/4) 108 1/4; 5 per cent 1942-47 (104 3/4) 104 3/4; 4 per cent Victory Bonds (97 3/4) 97 3/4.

## AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (105 1/2) 105 3/4; 2 1/2 per cent Consols (89 3/8) 89 3/8; 3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (85 3/4) 85 3/4; 4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (104 1/2) 104 1/2; 5 per cent Funding Loan (107 5/8) 107 5/8; 5 1/2 per cent War Loan (95 1/2) 95 1/2; 4 per cent Victory Bonds (107 1/2) 107 1/2.

## BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (89 3/8) 89 3/8; 3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (85 3/4) 85 3/4; 4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (104 1/2) 104 1/2; 5 per cent Funding Loan (107 5/8) 107 5/8; 5 1/2 per cent War Loan (95 1/2) 95 1/2; 4 per cent Victory Bonds (107 1/2) 107 1/2.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 25. London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered enquiry. Gilt-edged securities continued to receive good support. Three and half per cent quoted at 86 3/4, i.e. five shillings higher than last close.

## INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-6) 17 1/2; Motors and Spencer Ordinary (64-4) 64 1/2; Hydro Electric (4-1) 4 1/4; Elec Music Industry (11-12) 11 1/2; Prinching Johnson (24-12) 25-0; Imperial Chemical (30-10 1/2) 31-0; Woolworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64 1/2.

## TEA SHARES

Assam (15-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2; Donoro Tea (28-8) 28-9; Empire of India (21-3) 22-0.

## JUTE

Barnagore (111) 111.

## RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-3; Gula Kelampayan (18-9) 19-12; Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-3.

## MINE SHARES

Nandiyug (30-7 1/2) 31-3; Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-7 1/2; Rio Tinto (12-3 3/8) 12-3 3/4; East Rand Proprietor (50-0) 50-9; Rand Mines (88 5/8) 88 5/8.

## OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-9; Anglo Iranian (78-9) 80-7 1/2; Burma Oil (74-6) 76-10 1/2; Mexican Eagle (9-1 1/2) 9-3; Shell Transport (84-4 1/2) 85-3; Royal Dutch (53-4 3/4) 53-1/2.

## RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (53-4 1/4) 53-1/4; London Midland Ordinary (51-3 3/8) 51-3 3/8; London North Eastern Def (52 7/8) 52 7/8; London Southern Def (51-1 1/4) 51-1 1/4; London Transport 5 per cent (116) 116.

## LONDON TRANSPORT

London Transport "C" (171 1/2) 172.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

### Profit-taking Checks The Rise

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, May 25. On the Stock Exchange after a sharp burst of activity during which buying interest was fairly widespread profit-taking imparted a check to the upward trend but final prices in most groups were generally higher on balance.

Gilt-edged were prominent with Royal Dutch and Shell both active and higher on announcement of maintenance of the year's dividends while Kaffirs also attracted many buyers at rising levels. Wall Street opened firm.

## CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

### Speculatives Firm: Dalmias Improve

Calcutta, May 25. Jutes remained inactive and only limited trading resulted while under-tone continued steady. In coals fair turnover took place at steady prices. In tea only solitary deal in Tongani dealt in round Rs. 22. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues kept fully firm on road having no restriction on securities somewhat restricted Govt. securities kept firm. The closing rates are: Govt. securities—Three per cent loan 1951/54 99 1/2; three and half per cent Govt. paper 97, four per cent 1960/70 111.

Banks: Imperial conty 382 small odd lot, Reserve Bank 109 1/8. Cottons:—Birla cotton 19 1/4 c div. Coals:—Bengal 315, Bokers and Ramgur 14/4, Burra Dhemo 4/2, Burrakur 12/15, Churulia 1/4, Deoli 7/10, Dhemo Main 12/8, Equitable 32/2, Lakurka 6/12, New Bansdepur 19/12 odd lots, New Beerbhoom 17 1/4, North Damudis 5, Parasee annas 12, Pench Valley 3/8, Raneegeunge 22, South Karanpura 4/9. Jutes:—Howrah 5/14, Hukumchand 5/2, Kamarhatti 490 do ref 18, Kankannarrah 3/5 small lot, National 21/15, Reliance 15 c div. Miscellaneous:—Burma corp 5/11, Consolidated tin 6/2, Indian copper 11 1/2 ex div, Dalmia cement ord 11 1/2 c, pref 93 small odd lot, Bengal telephone pref 13/7, Upper Juma elec 10, Indian iron steel corp ord 12/14 do pref 55, B. I. corp ord 2/12, Dunlop rubber ord 16, Indian National Airways ord 6/8 do pref 8/12, Indian cables ord 9/10, British Burma petrol 3/9, Tide water oil 12 1/2 odd lots, Orient paper ord 5/10, Titagarh paper ord 12 small lots do second hand 10 1/2, lot, Midnapore Zemindary 67 small lot, Assam Sava annas 11, Boroach timber 10/2, Buland 1/2, Carew and Co. pref 10 1/4, Raza 11/4, Tongani 2/4—A. P.

## TUTORING OF WITNESSES BY POLICE?

### Defence Arguments In Bazaigat Murder Case

RANPUR, May 24. Defence arguments were concluded before Mr. J. G. Shearer, Special Sessions Judge, Ranpur, in the Bazaigat Murder case in which 24 subjects of the State were charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code for the murder of Major R. L. Bazaigat, Political Agent, Orissa States, on January, 1938, as a result of mob violence.

Mr. S. N. Chatterjee, Advocate, assisted by Mr. Gadadhar Janna and Mr. Dinabandhu Sahu appearing for the Defence "inter alia" argued that the prosecution had admitted that the people who followed the Political Agent upto Bandharshahi Chok about 200 yards from the palace where the incident occurred, had no unlawful object.

Mr. Chatterjee maintained that the case made out in the first information report was totally a different one from that made out in the Sessions Court.

He added that the story told by the Subedar was totally different from the one told in the Sessions court, with the help of other witnesses.

The defence recalled the high-handed action of the police in Lodhachua in beating the people without knowing whether they had been responsible for the blocking of the road or not, even in the presence of the Political Agent.

This might have caused reasonable fear in the minds of the people that they were going to be shot down at random.

The Defence pointed out that that all the village witnesses speaking of the occurrence were examined very late, after fifteen or twenty days of the occurrence and that the witnesses came to the local police stations and so a further doubt might arise that the local police had a hand in tutoring the witnesses.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, May 25.—The U. P. Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1939 and the U. P. District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1939 were passed by the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day. The Bills authorise Government to postpone the elections which are due to take place this year.—United Press.

## All India Weather

### (From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 25. The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| Station | Max | Min | 24 Hours | Total Since 1st April | Difference from normal |
|---------|-----|-----|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|---------|-----|-----|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|

|                |     |    |   |   |      |
|----------------|-----|----|---|---|------|
| Agra           | 110 | 80 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Amritsar       | 101 | 76 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Allahabad      | 102 | 81 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Amber          | 98  | 81 | — | — | —0.7 |
| Amritnagar     | 101 | 72 | — | — | —0.7 |
| Amboia         | 110 | 85 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Bombay         | 106 | 81 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Banars         | 107 | 80 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Bareilly       | 110 | 85 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Bombay         | 91  | 80 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Bangalore      | 89  | 71 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Bhopal         | 101 | 79 | — | — | —    |
| Bardola        | 101 | 76 | — | — | —    |
| Begam          | 88  | 62 | — | — | —2.4 |
| Banawalpur     | 108 | 82 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Bijapur        | 103 | 79 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Bombay         | 103 | 71 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Bombay         | 106 | 78 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Chittagong     | 89  | 77 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Calcutta       | 95  | 83 | — | — | —1.3 |
| Cuttack        | 97  | 80 | — | — | —1.6 |
| Cawnpore       | 110 | 86 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Calicut        | 91  | 73 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Colombo        | 87  | 81 | — | — | —2.4 |
| Cheerapuzhi    | 74  | 64 | — | — | —1.5 |
| Cocanada       | 98  | 83 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Cochin         | 86  | 80 | — | — | —1.7 |
| Coimbatore     | 101 | 75 | — | — | —1.2 |
| Delli          | 109 | 85 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Dehra L. Khan  | 107 | 82 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Darjeeling     | 63  | 53 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Dosa           | 102 | 73 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Dalhousie      | —   | —  | — | — | —3.4 |
| Port Sandeman  | 91  | 70 | — | — | —0.7 |
| Gorakhpur      | 100 | 80 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Hyderabad (Dm) | 106 | 83 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Hyderabad (Sd) | 100 | 80 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Indore         | 98  | 76 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Jabalpur       | 107 | 77 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Jubbulpore     | 107 | 77 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Jalapaora      | 111 | 83 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Jaypur         | 103 | 81 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Karachi        | 87  | 79 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Kanpur         | 111 | 88 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Kanawda        | 103 | 80 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Lucknow        | 110 | 79 | — | — | —1.0 |
| Ludhiana       | 110 | 85 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Lahore         | 107 | 80 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Patna          | 106 | 83 | — | — | —1.0 |
| Jaipur         | 110 | 83 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Mysore         | 88  | 70 | — | — | —1.5 |
| Madras         | 105 | 82 | — | — | —2.3 |
| Madras         | 87  | 79 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Madras         | 103 | 74 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Madras         | 82  | 65 | — | — | —1.6 |
| Malabar        | 83  | 64 | — | — | —0.7 |
| Murree         | 78  | 57 | — | — | —3.1 |
| Mount Abu      | 84  | 67 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Masulipatam    | 95  | 82 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Mandlay        | 91  | 76 | — | — | —7.5 |
| Madras         | 90  | 80 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Meerut         | —   | —  | — | — | —0.9 |
| Mercara        | 77  | 64 | — | — | —1.9 |
| Nagpur         | 110 | 83 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Onagamund      | 69  | 54 | — | — | —0.8 |
| Patna          | 106 | 75 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Peshawar       | 98  | 69 | — | — | —1.8 |
| Poono          | 97  | 71 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Pachmarhi      | 81  | 76 | — | — | —0.7 |
| Port Blair     | 87  | 75 | — | — | —1.8 |
| Quetta         | 87  | 56 | — | — | —1.2 |
| Ranchi         | 104 | 80 | — | — | —1.3 |
| Rawalpindi     | 102 | 75 | — | — | —1.2 |
| Rangoon        | —   | —  | — | — | —    |
| Rajkot         | 88  | 78 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Ratnagiri      | 101 | 75 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Sialkot        | 106 | 75 | — | — | —0.9 |
| Srinagar       | 73  | 55 | — | — | —2.7 |
| Sholapur       | 105 | 78 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Shillong       | 73  | 60 | — | — | —4.7 |
| Simla          | 78  | 64 | — | — | —1.9 |
| Surat          | 92  | 77 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Salem          | 95  | 77 | — | — | —2.0 |
| Trichinopoly   | 100 | 78 | — | — | —7.8 |
| Trivandrum     | 90  | 81 | — | — | —1.6 |
| Vizagapatam    | 83  | 84 | — | — | —0.2 |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

## Poona Weather Report

### POONA, May 25.

A western disturbance caused nearly general rain in Kashmir with local falls in north-west Frontier province. Thunder-showers occurred locally in Berar and at a few stations in Assam, Bihar, South Deccan, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mysore 3.23 inches, Sonamarg, Gadag 2.0, Narayan-ganj, Berhampore, Bogra and Pune 1.5, Silchar, Shillong, Darjeeling, Srinagar, Gilgit, Parachinar, Belgam, Trichinopoly and Ootacamund quarter.—A. P.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—0.40 inches.

Temperature (Dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.1 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.1 degrees 0.1 (below normal).</



## Scarcity Of Cotton Contracts In N. Y. July Delivery

### FAVOURABLE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### New High Levels

Bombay, May 25.—Opening of the cotton market was quiet. The activity of the market increased later on and affected favourably by prospects of more favourable provisions which can be used to pay export subsidy. The New Orleans and local buying, scarcity of contracts, active security markets and favourable political developments were the chief causes of advance to new high levels. Southern hedging was small. Some selling appeared at high level. Market opened steady and depressed owing to steady news. On the business of Wall Street there was spot house and local buying. New Orleans buying and covering also developed the prices high and the market remained steady up to the closing.

Weather was mostly favourable for the whole week. Temperatures were about normal. Rainfall was moderately heavy. Texas and North-West crops are backward. In Central States stands are irregular in Missouri and lower Mississippi. In the Eastern Belt crop progress is good.

**NEW YORK MARKET.** At the opening July was quoted at 8.75 and declined only 1 point due to fear of export subsidy with October 8.74 which was the lowest level. The market then improved to 8.84 the highest level, on shorts covering, local buying, scarcity of contracts and favourable political developments. Market was steady and finally closed at 8.95 a rise of 13 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 11 points at 9.55c per lb.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET.** The New Orleans cotton market was strong and advanced to 11 to 13 points due to scarcity of contracts. Spot cotton prices advanced to 11 points at 9.52c per lb.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.** The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with October 4.42. The market was very nervous on the belief that representative action increases the possibility of export subsidy and general liquidation. There was no buyers. Hedging and American steady selling with new export subsidy possibilities offset trade calling. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points with October 4.29. Midling American Spot cotton prices were declined by 13 points at 5.57 per lb.

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.** Egyptian cotton market was steady and Giza futures closed at a decline of 4 to 10 points. Uppers futures also declined 5 to 3 points. The Alexandria cotton market was easy and Sakels futures declined 22 to 14 points while Ashmoun prices were down by 8 to 4 points.

**PRIVATE CABLES.** New York July highest (12 noon) 8.29+15 New York July lowest (10-2 a.m.) 8.74 Liverpool October highest 4.45-03 Liverpool October lowest 4.41-06 Messrs. E. J. S. and Co. have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—  
• Liverpool: Market interpreting house Representatives willingness consult Senate on appropriation bill is indication possibility agreement over subsidy. Market susceptible to rumours. Think decline unwarranted.  
• New York: Large operators buying, looks higher. Recommend buying on decline.  
Messrs. Chundil Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:

**HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES**

| Bombay, May 24.                                                                                                                                 |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Broach A.M. highest 171; lowest 168; closing 170 7/8                                                                                            |  |
| Broach J.A. highest 170; lowest 165 3/4; closing 169 1/2                                                                                        |  |
| New Broach A.M. 1940 highest 155; lowest 154 3/4; closing 155 7/8                                                                               |  |
| Oomra May highest 163; lowest 161; closing 162 3/4                                                                                              |  |
| Oomra July highest 161 3/4; lowest 159 1/4; closing 161 1/4                                                                                     |  |
| Oomra D.J. highest 143; lowest 142; closing 142 1/4                                                                                             |  |
| Bengal May highest 126 3/4; lowest 125 1/4; closing 125 1/2                                                                                     |  |
| Bengal July highest 125 1/4; lowest 123 1/2; closing 124                                                                                        |  |
| Bengal D.J. highest 118 1/2; lowest 117; closing 117 3/4                                                                                        |  |
| Night session: Broach J.A. opened Rs. 169 1/4; highest Rs. 169 3/4; lowest Rs. 168 3/4; closed Rs. 169 1/2. Broach A.M. 1940 closed Rs. 156 1/4 |  |

#### Egyptian Cotton

| Liverpool, May 24 |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| GIZA 2—           | 6.63-4  |
| Spot              | 6.64-8  |
| May               | 6.51-9  |
| October           | 6.52-10 |
| November          | 6.53-10 |
| January           | 6.60-9  |
| March             | 6.63-10 |
| UPPER—            |         |
| Spot              | 5.81-5  |
| May               | 5.80-3  |
| July              | 5.82-6  |
| October           | 5.87-5  |
| November          | 5.86-5  |
| January           | 5.87-4  |
| March             | 5.89-3  |

#### Alexandria Cotton

| Alexandria, May 24 |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| SAKELS—            |          |
| July               | 11.68-22 |
| November           | 12.08-14 |
| ASHMOUNI—          |          |
| June               | 9.57-8   |
| August             | 9.56-9   |
| October            | 9.67-5   |
| December           | 9.74-6   |
| February           | 9.74-6   |
| April              | 9.79-4   |
| GIZA—              |          |
| July               | 11.63-10 |
| November           | 11.70-11 |
| January            | 11.76-11 |
| March              | 11.80-11 |

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.

## WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma and Central Belt; continued rains in Eastern Belt. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says "more rain expected".

New York: Senate House Committee conferring with Agricultural Appropriation. Shorters are principal buyers. Although market may advance further trade selling is expected.  
Messrs. Bishwambharial Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:  
• New York: Market affected favourably by prospects more favourable provisions funds which can be used to pay export subsidy. New Orleans and local buying scarcity of contracts securities market active and higher due to expectations favourable political development.  
Messrs. E. J. S. and Co. have received today the following cable:  
• New York: Cotton speculative buying stimulated by Roosevelt speech indicating unbalanced budget for sometime.

| NEW YORK COTTON | New York, May 24 |
|-----------------|------------------|
| July            | 8.87+13          |
| October         | 8.95+11          |
| December        | 7.99+15          |
| January         | 7.78+10          |
| March           | 7.76+08          |
| May             | 7.74+08          |
| Midling Spot    | 9.55+11          |

| NEW ORLEANS COTTON | New York, May 24 |
|--------------------|------------------|
| July               | 8.87+13          |
| October            | 8.95+11          |
| December           | 7.99+15          |
| January            | 7.78+10          |
| March              | 7.76+08          |
| May                | 7.74+08          |
| Midling Spot       | 9.55+11          |

| NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS | New York, May 24 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports | 1,000 bales      |
| U.S. exports to Great Britain    | nil.             |
| Day's exports to the Continent   | 3,000 bales      |
| Day's exports to China and Japan | 4,000 bales      |

| LIVERPOOL COTTON      | Liverpool, May 24 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| May                   | 5.01-06           |
| June                  | 4.88-05           |
| July                  | 4.73-06           |
| August                | 4.68-04           |
| September             | 4.48-04           |
| October               | 4.45-04           |
| November              | 4.37-04           |
| December              | 4.37-04           |
| January               | 4.38-03           |
| February              | 4.39-03           |
| March                 | 4.40-04           |
| April                 | 4.41-04           |
| May                   | 4.42-03           |
| Midling Spot          | 5.47-13           |
| 10-12 a.m. quotations | 4.72              |
| October               | 4.42              |

| LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE                     | London, May 24 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Rupree paper 3 1/2 per cent               | £69 1/2        |
| Indian stock 3 per cent 1948              | 74 1/4         |
| Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | 86 1/2         |
| Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55       | 106 1/4        |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent                    | 69 5/8         |
| Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952       | 95 7/8         |
| War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952              | 95 1/4         |
| Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90           | 108            |
| Victory Bonds                             | 108            |
| Chartered Bank of J.A. and China          | 7 7/8          |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg     | 84 1/2         |
| National Bank of India                    | 29 3/4         |

| LONDON EXCHANGES | London, May 24 |
|------------------|----------------|
| T.T. London on—  | 4.58-23        |
| New York         | 176-73         |
| Paris            | 176-73         |
| Berlin           | 42-25          |
| Madrid           | 42-25          |
| Amsterdam        | 4.69 11/16     |
| Antwerp          | 8.72 1/4       |
| Brussels         | 27.50 5/8      |
| Milan            | 99.02          |
| Berne            | 20.79 1/4      |

| LONDON SEEDS               | London, May 24 |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Linseed La Plata May June  | £11-10-0       |
| Linseed Calcutta May June  | 13-0-0         |
| Linseed Bombay May June    | 13-9-0         |
| Rapeseed Toria May June    | 12-10-0        |
| Castorseed Bombay May June | 11-10-0        |

| LONDON PRODUCE                       | London, May 24 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Rozario Santa Fe June sellers 21 1/2 |                |
| Barletta Russo May sellers           | 23 1/2         |
| South Australian May sellers         | 24             |

| NEW YORK COFFEE       | New York, May 24 |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 | unchanged        |
| quality               | unchanged        |

## BOMBAY COTTON

| Bombay, May 25                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Following an advance of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 170 for J.A. and Rs. 156 1/4 for New A.M. J.A. opened at Rs. 170 as expected and advanced to Rs. 171 on shorts covering. April/May opened at Rs. 156 1/2 a little higher than expected, but remained steady throughout the whole session. Rates at 2 p.m. were as under:<br>Liverpool market was due to open 5 points up and it opened 5 points up. In the local market there was no more business and the prices were unchanged. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:<br>F.G.M.G.—<br>Broach A.M. 1939 170 1/4 0<br>Broach A.M. 1940 156 12 0<br>Fine M.G.—<br>Oomra July 1939 162 14 0<br>Oomra D.J. 1940 146 6 0<br>F.G.M.G.—<br>Bengal July 1939 125 10 0<br>Bengal D.J. 1940 118 14 0 |  |

## Cotton Tenders

| Bombay, May 25       |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Broach A.M. May 1650 |  |
| Bengal May 1650      |  |
| Oomra May 2700       |  |

## Cotton Room Rates

| Bombay, May 25            |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Extra                     | 134 131 128 125 |
| Spr-fine Sup Fine FG Good | 134 131 128 125 |
| M. G.—                    | 134 131 128 125 |
| Bengal U.P.               | 134 131 128 125 |
| Punjab                    | 134 131 128 125 |
| Rajputana                 | 134 131 128 125 |
| Oomra No. 3               | 167 165 163 161 |
| C. P. No. 1               | 178 176 174 172 |
| C. P. No. 2               | 171 169 167 165 |
| Broach No. 2              | 178 176 174 172 |
| Surat                     | 215 213 211 209 |
| Rajputana                 | 215 213 211 209 |
| Navsari                   | 227 225 223 221 |

## Ready Cotton Quotations

| Bombay, May 25      |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Bengal Superfine    | 123 3/4 |
| Bengal Fine         | 123 3/4 |
| Bengal F.G.         | 127 1/8 |
| C. P. 1             | 172 1/4 |
| C. P. 2             | 167 1/8 |
| Arvi                | 162 1/8 |
| Amraoti             | 168 1/8 |
| Ellichpur           | 165 1/8 |
| Malikpur            | 160 1/8 |
| Khandesh            | 148 1/8 |
| Jalna/Sailu         | 158 1/8 |
| Burwah/Sanavav      | 162 1/4 |
| Khandwa             | 164 1/8 |
| Mathia F.G.         | 167 1/8 |
| Broach              | 178 1/8 |
| Punjab 1 F.         | 192 1/8 |
| Punjab 28F.         | 217 1/2 |
| Sindh N. T.         | 201 1/2 |
| Ankleshwar/Jaghadia | 212 1/4 |
| Surat               | 222 1/4 |
| Navsari             | 222 1/4 |
| Western Farm        | 187 1/2 |

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

| In full-pressed Bales          | Since 1st September | Yesterday | This Last day, year, year. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Khandesh                       | 52                  | 38,565    | 52,436                     |
| Central India                  | 233                 | 214,137   | 42,489                     |
| Barisi and Nagar               | 306                 | 77,023    | 145,936                    |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani              | 4                   | 4,337     | 40,215                     |
| Benar                          | 17                  | 161,660   | 316,057                    |
| Central Provinces              | 628                 | 37,017    | 71,643                     |
| Total Oomras                   | 1,253               | 532,710   | 668,760                    |
| Dholera                        | 532                 | 228,732   | 102,628                    |
| N.W. Provinces                 | 4                   | 4,143     | 2,903                      |
| Rajputana                      | 752                 | 65,963    | 15,392                     |
| Sindh-Punjab                   | 516                 | 317,313   | 508,293                    |
| Broach                         | 1,549               | 407,454   | 248,340                    |
| Coompta and Dharwar            | 5,119               | 85,872    | 40,074                     |
| Westerns-Northern              | 1,990               | 57,059    | 19,531                     |
| Cocanada                       | 84                  | 13        |                            |
| Tinnevely and Cambodia         | 2,629               | 2,745     |                            |
| American                       | 3,362               | 174,909   |                            |
| Egyptian, African and Sudan    | 3,449               | 304,122   | 416,535                    |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | 54                  | 95        | 1,171                      |
| Total                          | 15,214              | 2,069,647 | 2,199,443                  |
| Arrived by road to 18th May 39 | 361,231             |           |                            |

## EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

| In full-pressed Bales                        | Yesterday | This Last day, year, year. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Europe                                       | 680       | 247,071                    |
| Japan and China                              | 665       | 904,076                    |
| Coast Ports                                  | 28,319    | 52,448                     |
| Up-country by Rail                           | 29,625    | 28,777                     |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | 29,720    | 12,275                     |
| Total                                        | 1,285     | 1,418,811                  |

## American Cotton Figures

| F.P. Bales         | 1938-39 | 1937-38   |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| Receipts to date   | 371,300 | 763,600   |
| 24-5-39            | 1060    | 2000      |
| Receipts Yesterday | 326,400 | 547,400   |
| 24-5-39            | 204,700 | 268,500   |
| Stock at Interior  | 268,900 | 221,200   |
| 24-5-39            | 806,000 | 1,197,000 |
| Stock at Liverpool | 543,100 | 446,500   |
| 24-5-39            | 879,400 | 1,315,400 |
| Quantity in sight  | 899,800 | 957,000   |
| 24-5-39            |         |           |

## BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

| Bombay, May 25    |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Yarn No. 6 1/2s—  | 98 0 0  |
| June              | 98 0 0  |
| August            | 98 0 0  |
| October           | 98 0 0  |
| Yarn No. 10 1/2s— | 109 8 0 |
| June              | 109 8 0 |
| August            | 109 8 0 |
| October           | 109 8 0 |
| Yarn No. 20 1/2s— | 142 0 0 |
| June              | 142 0 0 |
| August            | 142 0 0 |
| October           | 142 0 0 |
| Yarn No. 40s—     | 216 0 0 |
| June              | 216 0 0 |
| August            | 216 0 0 |
| October           | 216 0 0 |

## GOLD & SILVER

| Bombay, May 25                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Yesterday London gold prices were 12d. down at 87-8 5/8.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.75. Dollar Sterling cross rate closed 4.8823 at London and 4.88 3/16 at New York. London silver prices were unchanged at 2 1/10 for spot and forward quotations were unchanged at 19 1/2.                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| Buying and selling. Later on market was very quiet and inclined to be nerved at fixed rates. New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0.8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-13 1/2 and forward was Rs. 52-6 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. In the local market business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow. |  |

## GOLD

| Bombay, May 25 |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Ready          | 37 1 9 |
| Jeth delivery  | 37 2 0 |
| Jeth Tejmandi  | 0 1 0  |
| Ashad delivery | 37 2 6 |
| Ashad Tejmandi | 0 2 6  |

## SILVER

| Bombay, May 25 |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Ready          | 52 14 0 |
| Jeth delivery  | 52 13 6 |
| Jeth Tejmandi  | 0 4 0   |
| Ashad delivery | 52 12 0 |
| Ashad Tejmandi | 0 11-0  |

## LONDON SILVER

| London, May 24 |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Spot           | 19 1 16 |
| Forward        | 19 7 8  |

## LONDON GOLD

| London, May 24        |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Gold Bars Fine per oz | £7-8-5 |

## LONDON METALS

| London, May 24 |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Copper         | £41 12 6 |
| Lead           | £14 10 0 |
| Tin            | £222 5 0 |
| Spelter        | £13 18 9 |

## Bombay Metals

| Bombay, May 25                |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| London Market—                |            |
| Standard copper 3 months      | £41-15-0   |
| Standard copper cash (buyers) | £41-0-0    |
| Electrolytic copper           | £47-15-0   |
| Bombay market—                |            |
| Copper sheets                 | Rs. 39-8-0 |
| Yellow metal sheets           | Rs. 49-2-0 |
| Tone—Steady                   |            |

## Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

| London, May 24 |          |
|----------------|----------|
| June           | £11-15-0 |
| July           | £11-16-0 |

## Groundnuts And Seeds

| Bombay, May 25   |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Castorseed Sept— | 30 3 0  |
| Opening          | 30 3 0  |
| Highest          | 30 3 0  |
| Lowest           | 30 3 0  |
| Groundnuts Aug—  | 32 11 0 |
| Opening          | 32 11 0 |
| Highest          | 32 11 0 |
| Lowest           | 32 11 0 |
| Castorseed Sept— | 32 3 6  |
| Opening          | 27 1 0  |
| Highest          | 27 1 0  |
| Lowest           | 27 1 0  |
| Castorseed May—  | 29 4 0  |
| Opening          | 29 4 0  |
| Highest          | 29 4 0  |
| Lowest           | 29 4 0  |
| Castorseed May—  | 26 4 0  |
| Opening          | 26 4 0  |
| Highest          | 26 4 0  |
| Lowest           | 26 4 0  |
| Closing          | 26 4 0  |

## Wheat Liverpool

| Liverpool, May 24 |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| May               | 54 3/4d. |
| May New           | 51 1/8d. |
| July              | 52 3/8d. |
| October           | 52 3/4d. |
| January           | 55 7/8d. |

## Wheat Chicago



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Bombay 4

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

**DEVKARAN NANJEE'S**  
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INDIA.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1939

## Refer Dispute To A Proper Tribunal

### Saxena Makes Definite Proposals To Force South Africa To Yield

**SIMLA, May 25.**  
The enforcement of a number of alternative "sanctions" against South Africa is urged by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who has arrived here in connection with the emergent meeting to-morrow of the Standing Emigration Committee. He says:

"I am afraid the Government of India have exhausted all the methods of argument and persuasion by which they could bring the South African Government to a recognition of the inequity of the compulsory segregation of Indians through the Transvaal Asiatic Land and Trading Bill. It is time that the South African people be told that India would not be a party to the liquidation of Indian interests in the Union through this Bill, which though claimed to be an interim measure contains the seeds of segregation, with the added threat that it may later on be extended to Natal and other provinces of the Union."

"I trust the Standing Emigration Committee will unanimously urge the Government of India to request the Viceroy to declare to the Union Government that in the view of the people and the Government of India the present legislative proposals of the Union Government are a definite breach of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927, and that if the Union Government does not drop the present proposals there will be, to begin with, no alternative left to the Government of India except to withdraw their Agent General from the Union. In the event of the Union Government persisting with its deliberate Anti-Indian legislation, the Government of India should, among others, invoke the following sanctions:—

#### REFER DISPUTE TO TRIBUNAL

(1) To get this dispute between themselves and the Union Government referred to a proper tribunal. Under the statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which both India and South Africa have accepted, this dispute could be referred to the court for its advisory opinion. In the alternative, the Privy Council ought to be asked to rule whether the present South African Government's legislative action is not a breach of the Cape Town agreement;

(2) To forthwith frame rules under the Immigration into India Act, No. 111 of 1924, subjecting South African nationals in India to treatment which is reciprocal to that meted out by the Union Government to Indian nationalists in South Africa. It is a pity that no rules have been so far framed under this Act during the last fifteen years, even though the then Home Member Sir Malcolm (now Lord) Hailey had accepted the principle of

this legislation on behalf of the Government of India by saying "that it is the indubitable right of India in the last resort and on proper occasion arising, to legislate in the sense approved by the (Imperial War Conference) resolution of 1918" regarding reciprocity of treatment between nationals of India and those of the other units of the British Commonwealth."

(3) To frame rules under the Registration of Foreigners' Act of 1939 to bring South Africans entering or residing in India within the definition of a foreigner and to compel them to register themselves in this country; and

(4) To denounce the 'modus vivendi' of last year delimiting Indo-South African trade relations. "I hope the Government of India will take a serious view of the present situation and do everything in its power to protect Indian interests in South Africa, even as Lord Hardinge had done in 1913."

Proceeding Mr. Saxena states:—"In any case it is the supreme duty of the people of India to declare their solidarity behind Indian nations in South Africa in their life and death struggle against the Union Government's anti-Indian proposals. I have no doubt that, as in the case of the Zanzibar clove dispute, the nation will be sustained country-wide effort, secure for Indians in South Africa what the Government may not."

Mr. Saxena has telegraphically requested Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad to declare Sunday June 4th as the South African Indians' Day to register a national protest against the segregation proposals of the Union Government.

"It is calculated to humiliate them in spirit and to so circumscribe their life as to drive them out. I do not see any scope for representation on the part of Government of India. That stage has long since passed. I suggest that an ultimatum should be sent to the South African Government by the Government of India stating that in view of their intransigence the Government of India, with overwhelming force of public opinion and public feeling in this country, will be obliged to take measures for safeguarding the self-respect of Indians in South Africa and such retaliatory measures as would assuage the feeling, which have been aroused in this country."

Simultaneously I suggest that



A village scene—one of the fine paintings by Nagesh Yawalkar now being exhibited at the Cooling Galleries, London.

## Surrender To Outside Leadership

### Resignations From State Congress: Sequel To Rajkot Statement

**TRIVANDRUM, May 25.**  
The Commandant of the Travancore Desh Sevikas (Women Volunteers of the Travancore State Congress), Mrs. Pandiam K. P. Raman Pillai, has resigned her commandantship as also the membership of the State Congress.

Mrs. Pillai was a President of the State Congress during the steps should be taken to restrict the right liberties and privileges of South Africans in India. It would be a grave dereliction of duty on the part of Government of India, if they did not retaliate and if they permitted South Africans to enter, settle, trade and otherwise to move about with complete freedom and liberty 'pari passu' with the people of India.

"I also suggest that the possibilities of economic retaliation should be examined by all departments of Government who are concerned with it. In particular I do not see any possibility of a permanent trade agreement with South Africa, and the temporary agreement effected by the change of notes in March 1938, should be terminated by a three months notice. India does not value preferences on her trade with South Africa, if these preferences involve the abandonment to their sad fate our countrymen, many of whom have settled in South Africa for a long period and some of whom have been born there."

vil disobedience movement and was sentenced to imprisonment, but was released along with other similar prisoners on the Maharaja's last birthday.

In her resignation letter Mrs. Pillai states that she is convinced that the Travancore State Congress in its present position of surrender to outside leadership cannot deliver the goods. She adds that the recent developments regarding the movement for responsible government in Indian States are distressing.

Consequent on Mr. Gandhi's leadership popular organisations in States have completely lost their initiative. Since then there has been a steady setback and to-day the demand for responsible Government has deteriorated into an experiment on 'Ahimsa'.

Mrs. Pillai's husband, Mr. K. P. Raman Pillai who was one of the first to be sentenced in Travancore in connection with the recent civil disobedience by the State Congress, has also resigned from the State Congress.—A.P.

## SUICIDE AFTER TRIPLE MURDER

**BENARES, May 25.**  
Three persons were shot dead in dramatic circumstances in a village bordering Benares State and the Jaunpur district.

It is stated a Brahmin of Kunbharpur attacked four persons, whom he suspected to have been involved in a criminal case, with a loaded revolver killing three of them and inflicting grievous injuries on the fourth.

After committing the murder the Brahmin proceeded to a rivulet. After taking his bath and saying the prayers, he blew up his brains with the revolver.—United Press.

## Communal Clash In Patiala

### Ruler To Address Representative Conference At Palace

**PATIALA, May 25.**  
A Hindu-Muslim clash occurred last evening when the progress of a Shiv Mandir Jatha moving in procession was obstructed by a large number of Muslims who were armed with lathis. The police made a lathi charge resulting in 12 persons being injured. The Inspector-General of Police, who was seen going in his car was stopped by the mob.

Earlier another clash occurred when a Muslim objected to the anti-Hyderabad slogans being raised by the same Jatha when passing through the main bazaar. Peace however was restored by midnight.

Hindus are observing hartal. Armed soldiers and police are guarding all strategic points.

The Maharaja is expected to address a conference of the representatives of the communities who have been summoned to meet him this morning at Yadendra Bhawan. The District Magistrate, has promulgated Section 144 prohibiting the formation of assemblies of more than five persons and carrying of arms and lathis.

The officials state that about a dozen have been injured some seriously but no cash has occurred so far.—A.P.

**SURAT, May 25.**—The cloth merchants of Surat have passed a resolution at a meeting, protesting against the sales tax of the Bombay Government.

## Londoners Look At Indian Art

### Nagesh Yawalkar's Exhibition Opened; Queen Mary's Surprise Visit

(From A Special Correspondent)  
LONDON (By Air Mail).

On the 17th May, Queen Mary paid an unexpected visit to the exhibition of paintings by the 24 year-old Indian artist at the Cooling Galleries Ltd. New Bond Street. The Director, Mr. Cooling having just completed preparations for the official opening on the following day, was greatly surprised by the royal visit.

Queen Mary was very interested and pleased with the work of Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar, more especially as it brought back memories of her very enjoyable stay in India. "The Dance of Shiva" painted on silk and outlined in yellow, particularly appealed to Her Majesty, as did also the tempera works reminiscent of the primitive style of the old Indian masters.

#### DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

On the following day this exhibition was declared open by Sir Francis Younghusband, who is Chairman of the India Art Society of London, and founder of the World Fellowship of Faiths, to a distinguished gathering of

what a great and useful thing it is that a young Indian artist, who has already made something of a career—but who must inevitably be regarded as at the start of his career—should have come away from India and should have visited us in Europe and (turning to Mr. Yawalkar) I think you have been in America too?

#### THROUGH INDIAN EYES

Continuing, he said:—"The Indian artists are trying to convey to us in Europe and America something of their own idea of art. It is as different from our own in many ways as ours in different countries of Europe are different from each other. I have just been seeing an



Nagesh Yawalkar, the young Indian painter whose work is being exhibited in London.

exhibition of Picasso a little further down this street—in Cork Street—and you would hardly realise that was European art at all. There is an extraordinary difference in the arts of different countries, and when you first see them until your eye has become accustomed you do not quite take it in; so what I would ask is that you should regard with a most sympathetic eye this exhibition of Indian art, and if it does seem a bit strange to you at first you must look at it through the Indian eye and see what he is trying to convey to us here in England—something of what Indians see differently in India in their different conditions and atmosphere.

"In nearly all these pictures you will see a great glow of colour and light—and when there is a storm it is a pretty terrific one! It is all one thing or the other—exceedingly bright or exceedingly dark. You will also see the sense of colour that the Indians have—a fine sense of colour and blending."

Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar, in the course of his reply, said:—"I much appreciate the kind assistance I have received from His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior in helping me in my activities in the field of Indian art, and I feel sure that His Highness will appreciate Sir Francis Younghusband's action in opening this exhibition."

"I desire also to thank my friends and patrons in London for their kind help in organizing this exhibition of my work."

Lady Willington then expressed herself appreciatively in the following words:—"I think your work is very charming."



The Trumpeter.  
—Nagesh Yawalkar.

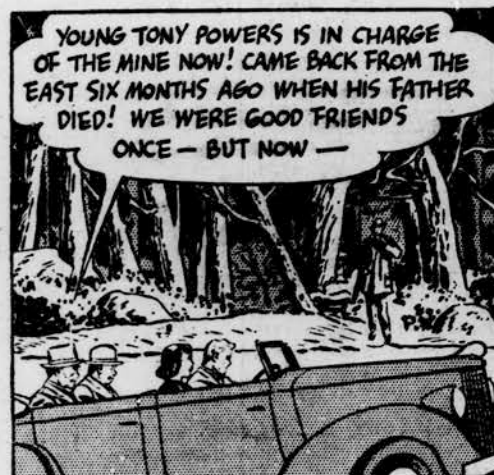
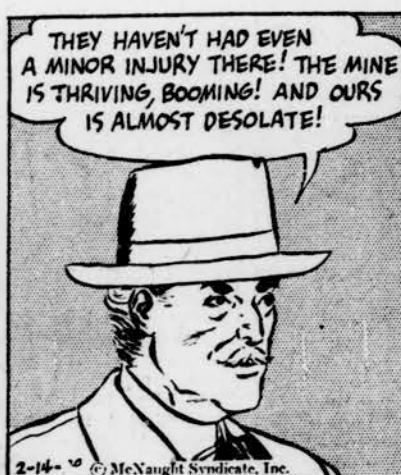
guests including Lady Willington, in the absence of Lord Willington who hopes to attend at a later date, the Kunwar Ranee (Lady) Maharajasingh, and other Indian friends. Many others of London's Indian art lovers are expected to visit this exhibition in the course of the following days including the President of the Royal Academy and De la Vallet, Vice-Chairman of the India Art Society.

#### "THE GATE-CRASHER"

In the course of his opening address, Sir Francis Younghusband said:—"I am here to open this exhibition of Indian art by Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar, but I am sorry to say that there has been a gate-crasher in here before us, because although I am supposed to be opening it, Queen Mary was in here yesterday morning, and she got a start on us and has been able to see it all before we have ourselves."

"I have only just had an opportunity of going hastily round, but I have seen enough to realise

## CHARLIE CHAN



## WERE GOOD FRIENDS